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The Yolo Democrat

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The Yolo Democrat

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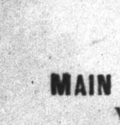
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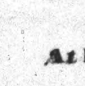
J. G. SCHWALM,
DEALER IN
 GROCERIES 
And Provisions.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR POULTRY!

MAIN ST., OPP. WASHINGTON HALL,
WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.
apl1-3m

Elston & White,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Strictly Pure Medicinal
LIQUORS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books.
—ALSO,—
Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.
☞ Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.
The Proprietors being experienced Druggists.
STORE, OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.
mh1w

GUM TREES!

GUM TREES one foot apart will

Make a Good Live Fence
In Three Years,
AND COST LESS THAN A BOARD FENCE.
Trees by the Ten Thousand
For that purpose at Low Rates
At Little's Nursery, in Woodland.
ja31wtf

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES!

A. BUTZ,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Informs the Public that he will make Clothing at Greatly Reduced Prices, and a
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED
IN EVERY CASE!
Business Suits.....$30.
Pants.....$6 to $14.
Dress Suits to Order...$35 to $60.
Don't fail to call and examine my stock before going elsewhere, all my own manufacture. ☞ Remember the place.
MAIN ST., OPP. GOOD TEMPLAR HALL,
WOODLAND. ap1w

RUPTURE!

Use no more Metal Trusses! No more suffering from iron hoops or steel springs.
Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss
is worn with ease and comfort NIGHT AND DAY and will perform radical cures when all others fail. Reader, if ruptured, try one; you will never regret it. Send for Illustrated Book and Price List. MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 609 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Sent by mail to all parts of the world. [mhw6

L. MACHEFERT,
JEWELRY STORE
CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING,
Woodland, - - - - Cal.
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets. Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the Jewelry line. Agency of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
feldw

J. BORACH,
(SUCCESSOR TO HALL & PENDEGAST,)
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
CACHEVILLE, CAL.
All kinds of Country Produce Bought at the Highest Market Price. fe22w3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,
OTTO SCHLUER, Prop'r,
Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Etc.
Wedding Cakes Supplied to Order.
BAKERY ON FIRST STREET
Near Capital Hotel. felw

J. W. KING,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.
None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.
COME AND SEE US. feldw

Dale & Co.,
PIONEER MUSIC STORE,
No. 185 J St., Sacramento,
AGENTS FOR THE
Knabe Piano Fortes and the Prince's Organs.
☞ New Music received every day. Instruments Tuned and Repaired. Zephyr Wools and Embroideries. Toys and Fancy Goods in great variety. ap22wtf

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!
Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.
A full stock of Stationery, School Books, Pictures, Musical Instruments, etc.
CATHOLIC BOOKS AND PICTURES A SPECIALTY.
All goods selected with care, and will be sold at a reasonable profit. Please give me a call.
apldw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

STERLING G. HARPER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Practices in all the Courts of the State. Office over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Woodland. ja6dw

DR. A. STRONG,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. Calls promptly responded to at all hours. ja30dw

A. N. DICK,
DENTIST.
One door West of Express Office (up stairs), Main St., Woodland, Cal.
Laughing Gas Administered. fe28tf

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. feldw

C. E. PINKHAM, M.D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE OVER THE BANK, WOODLAND, CAL.
Office hours—8 to 9 A.M., 12 to 2 and 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M. ja22dw

W. C. WILSON. L. B. HOLMES.
HOLMES & WILSON,
DENTISTS,
Office in Bank Building. All work warranted first-class. Terms reasonable.
June 5th, 1877. felw*

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
And Notary Public.
Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [feldw

W. B. TREADWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Woodland, Cal. Office at the Court House. feldw

E. R. BUSH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Searcher of Records and Conveyancer.
Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. feldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. feldw

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.
Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. feldw

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, opposite Postoffice, Woodland, Cal. Orders may be left at Elston & White's Drug Store. feldw

CREED HAYMOND. DARWIN C. ALLEN.
HAYMOND & ALLEN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. ap17w

DR. B. H. PIERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. fe3w

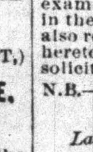
DR. HENRY M. KIER,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER
OFFICE—With J. W. Snowball, Main Street, Knight's Landing, Cal. ap22w

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,
OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ap21w

DR. A. B. MERRITT,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WOODLAND, CAL.
Orders left at Proctor's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. ap8w

NOTICE.

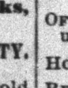
As the condition of the roads make my contemplated trip an impossibility for the present, I will make an extension of the time allowed (60 days) in which my customers may get
PHOTOGRAPHS AT REDUCED RATES,
—SAY—
60 days more—from March 15,
ANY KIND OF WEATHER!
Cloudy Days the Best for Good Effects, (excepting Babies)
Some say—"Why, King, you are making better work than ever!"
My answer is: I have had more good-looking, better dressed subjects lately than ever before. Also—*we believe in improvement.*
☞ Look in and see us.
KING, Photographer.
mh15d1wtf

TO THE LADIES
—OF—
Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
Has on hand
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Of the Latest Styles,
Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
N.B.—Particular attention given to
DRESSMAKING!
Ladies taught to Cut and Fit by Chart.
Agency of the
New Weed Sewing Machine!
One of the most reliable in use.
Also, Agency for SCOURING & DYEING.
mh21

24 YEARS IN SACRAMENTO.

Pioneer Music Store

We purchase all our goods in the East and Europe, and will not be undersold by any one in the State, either in quantity or quality, at
DALE & CO'S,
185 J Street, Sacramento.
ap22wtf

J. K. SMITH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.
UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.
A fine new hearse in connection with the business. mh1-dw

JO. S. JACKSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE—One door west of the Express Office, up stairs.
HOURS—9 to 11 A.M. and 7 to 9 P.M.
RESIDENCE—East side of Third street, first house south of Masonic Hall, Woodland.
mh14w3m

California and Yolo County.

Winter in California is synonomous with spring and early summer in the Eastern States. The weather is never extremely cold, the thermometer seldom falling below 32° Fahrenheit. Even in mid-winter there are days at a time when the wearing of a thin coat makes one warm enough for comfort. People living in the East can scarcely realize the truth of this. They always associate winter with frozen streams and blinding sleet. No doubt if the inhabitants of that frigid country could be transported from the snow-bound homes of their winter to the balmy, tropical air of California, they would think themselves the victims of some unaccountable but beatific hallucination. This is in winter, and our Spring-time months are still more lovely. Vegetation, rank and gorgeous, springs from every nook in the country. Wild flowers of every description dot the landscape in stretches of miles; wheat and barley rear their plump heads in many places six feet above the earth, and oak, sycamore, pine and cedar adorn the hills and valleys with their emerald splendor. The most pleasant month in the year is April, though

Months follow fairer when April is gone,
But none of the year has a gift like her own;
Richer their colors and sweeter their breath,
But no month of them all sees so little of death.

The Spring splendor of California's green fields soon vanishes before the rays of our tropical sun, but even when all is brown and sere the landscape is still wonderfully inviting, and the nutrient qualities of the herbs and grasses are in their best period. Among the localities most favored by nature is Yolo county. Her lands are exceedingly fertile; her hills and valleys are most beautiful, and her pure springs "lucid flow forever." She possesses a vast, almost illimitable expanse of plain, and within her confines are many acres only awaiting the coming people who are to farm them. Woodland, the county seat, is but young, though she possesses many industries and business enterprises that place her foremost in the rank of California towns. Flouring mills, planing mills and iron foundries send the smoke of their furnaces to mingle with the sweet perfumes of the magnolia and the orange. Truly our State is a paradox of productiveness and energy, and is destined to become one of the grandest countries on the earth.

Capay Pugilists.

Charles Allen is in trouble. Warren Powers brought him to town yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, and this is the cause: Henry Haberman and wife, two respectable people of German decent, had been working for him on his ranch near the head of the Cañon. Mr. Haberman's wife had been told by Allen that she might have all the butter and eggs that were not consumed by the household. Mrs. Haberman had taken advantage of Allen's generosity, and on various occassions had sent to town these surplus farm products and disposed of them for various articles of merchandise. In a moment of ill temper Allen rescinded his liberality and told the good woman that henceforth when she was in want of any of the products of the dairy, barnyard or farm, she would find it to her advantage to consult the owner—himself. Haberman did not take kindly to this kind of proceedings and informed Allen to that effect. The two gentlemem met in Capay and over glasses of foaming beer discussed the merits of the case. Haberman was of the opinion that his wife should be permitted to continue the use of the articles, but Allen was opposed to this view. Allen leveled his right mauler and Haberman went to grass. Upon arising from the ground this gentleman called his running powers into requisition and tripped his light fantastic toe until he reached his horse, which he mounted and spurred toward home. Allen had a faster animal and succeeded in overtaking Henry and put a first-class mansard roof on him, and he will appear in the Justice's Court to-day at one o'clock to see if the act was defensible or not.

Choice Music.

From Dale & Co.'s Pioneer Music Store, 185 J street, Sacramento, we have received the following choice selection of popular music: Always Keep a Smile for Mother, an elegant new song and chorus by the popular writer, Charlie Parker, the first verse of which runs, to easy music—

Always keep a smile for mother,
Never to her harshly speak;
Frowns, or words in anger spoken,
May bring tears unto her cheek.
Think of all the kind devotion
She has given unto you;
So remember when you greet her,
Keep a smile for mother, do.

CHORUS—Always keep a smile for mother,
She is all the world to you;
There can never be another
Heart so loving and so true.

Besides the above are the following beautiful songs: Child of Sorrow, or Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By; Georgia, Raise Me from my Pillow, song and chorus; Good By, Norah Darling; and two popular comic songs as sung by Scanlon and Cronin—Clarence Levere and Dundreary O'Donnell. The above music is all published by F. W. Helmick, music publisher, Cincinnati, O., and sold by Dale & Co., Sacramento, as above, of whom this or any other music or musical instruments can be obtained at lowest rates.

His New Suit.

There is a vast and striking difference between the actions of a man and a woman in a new suit of clothes. We have noticed this frequently, but never until about a week ago did we realize the full extent of the dissimilarity between the manoeuvers of the two when thus adorned. When one of the fair sex gets a new habit she pretty soon prances down town, and for hours will walk contentedly along a crowded thoroughfare, receiving fresh impulses of joy every time another female scans her wardrobe. But a man—how different! He will not don his new apparel for the first time until it is dark; then he goes down town so cautiously as to create the impression that he is sneaking along to avoid arrest for some crime. If he sees a crowd on the corner he will slip in the shadow of a darkened street to escape their observation, and when he goes into a store he will slip in behind barrels and boxes as frequently as he can. At all times he tries to make believe that the suit is six months old, but he ever fails most lamentably.

Excursion and Picnic.

Arrangements have been completed for a picnic excursion, by special train, on the Northern Railroad to a grove two miles beyond Dunnigan, on Saturday April 27th, 1878. The train will leave Woodland at 8¼ A.M., and, returning, will arrive in Woodland at 5½ P.M. The excursion will be under the auspices of the M. E. Church Sunday School. Tickets for the round trip, one dollar. All children under twelve years of age go free. The excursionists from Woodland will be joined by others from Cacheville, Blacks, and Dunnigan. A match game of base ball will be played on the grounds in addition to the other games and sports common to such occasions. All who enjoy a railroad excursion, and a picnic in the woods, are cordially invited by the management to attend.

Bay-Window Sketches.

EDITOR DAILY DEMOCRAT:—You know a bay window is actually one of the most curious places for observation and study imaginable. I am an invalid and do not have much chance to mingle in the gay throng of the outside world, therefore I sit alone in my bay window and spend my time either in reading or in studying human nature, as seen through my Venitian blinds. For hours at a time I will sit on my cushioned seat and study the looks and actions of the passers by. You whom the munificent Power above has given robust health, might laugh at my innocent pastime, but I can assure you that some of the conversations I hear are not so insipid as you might imagine. Yesterday while seated in the quietude of my little recess my attention was attracted by the voices of two young ladies who were promenading slowly past my window, arm in arm. They were talking about two young fellows—and here, girls, before I go any further, I would like to give you a little advice: don't think so much of the boys—and dress. Think more of improving your intellectual qualities. You all make a mistake when you think that boys care for nothing but a pretty face. They like intellectuality and good sense; and no young fellow, if he possesses the true qualities of manhood, will marry a girl unless he finds that she has thoughts and ambitions above mere dress. I am a girl, therefore I know what you girls are eternally thinking about. Well, as I was saying, these two young ladies were slowly walking by my window when I heard one of them say: "What an unpardonable breach of etiquette your beau committed at the party the other night." "Why, what did he do?" asked the other. "Why, he took G. aside and actually kissed her, right in the mouth!" "The brute! Oh my, what shall I do?" cried the other, "I'll never let him kiss me again." Now, girls, it is terrible to let any young man kiss you, and you should'nt do it. I never did it—no indeed! But this is merely my introduction to you, and of course you cannot expect me to be very familiar on short acquaintance. In time, however, when I get to know you intimately, you may expect to hear something rich, for I am on the "inside" of society movements and will try and keep you posted on everything that transpires in Woodland. For the present I bid you a kind adieu. MISS C. CLAYTON.

Officer Coulter Replies.

In the *Mail* of last week appears an article stating that I arrested two men on a charge of being asleep on certain premises, without permission from the owner. The editor, who if not learned in the law, knows nothing, then proceeds to inform his very limited public that I had no right to make those arrests, but charitably attributes my conduct to ignorance.

Now, after examining again my instructions, which are laid down in the Town laws, I venture to take issue with Lawyer Wagstaff, and to suggest that it is made my duty by law to arrest every person found sleeping without permission or otherwise trespassing on the premises of another.

I shall continue to faithfully arrest every such sleeper every time one is found on my beat. As to whether or not the Court will fine the prisoner or tell him to go and sin no more, that is a judicial matter and not in my line of duty. My part of the transaction is strictly executive, and I shall make the arrest every time I find the sleeper.

And now for a query to the editor of the *Mail:* Are you quite sure, with all your admirable knowledge of law, that you have not been caught asleep by the jealous and vindictive persons who furnished you the materials for your brilliant legal effort? Take my advice and keep clear of such fellows, for they are incompetents, who cannot be depended upon and who cannot stand the ordeal of investigation—the kind of investigation that I am always ready for. WM. COULTER.

The Workingmen.

On Friday evening last was one of the most important meetings the Woodland Workingmen have ever held. That is, the subjects introduced were those that will exert a lasting influence upon the future career of that organization. The meeting was rather stormy on account of the importance of the business transacted. Ogburn made a telling speech on parliamentary usages, and carried his various propositions successfully by his erudition. After a lengthy debate upon the time for nominations the motion was carried to have them come off on next Friday evening. The carrying of this motion displeased some but suited the majority. A committee was then appointed to interview prominent men outside the organization to see if they would become the Club's nominees at the approaching elections. They did this as they argued, that in order to obtain a victory they must nominate men of the utmost respectability. On next Friday evening, therefore, we may expect to hear of the Workingmen's nominees

Habermen's Testimony.

The case of Haberman vs. Allen, for battery, which came off in the Police Court on Friday last, produced more merriment, perhaps, than any other case ever tried in that Court. Haberman, the prosecuting witness, talks the English language very imperfectly, and with a very amusing patois. On being examined he gave the following testimony: Ven I got off mine horse Allen he comes to me und say: Vat you vant, you fool Deitchman? I sait, I got me some money vot I vant. He sait: You vas a liar, und kicks me mit his fist on de face oud. Den I gets me met und says, I bet you twendy dollor I got some money. Den Allen he shlaps me of de moud, und I valks avay. During the recitation of the German's wrongs the jury was kept in a ripple of laughter.

New Patents.

Through Dewey & Co., San Francisco, we receive the following list of U. S. patents granted to Pacific Coast inventors, viz: John C. Estey, S. F., utilizing power of water in pipes; Robert K. Jordan, Oakland, Cal., marsh shoes; George E. Gray, S. F., spiral spring; Thomas H. King, S. F., anti-friction bearing for journals and axles.

Don't Worry About Yourself.

To retain or recover health, persons should be relieved from anxiety concerning disease. The mind has power over the body—for a person to think he has a disease, will often produce that disease. This we see effected when the mind is intensely concentrated upon the disease of another. We have seen a person seasick, in anticipation of a voyage, before reaching the vessel. We have known people to die of cancer in the stomach, when they had no cancer in the stomach, or any other mortal disease. A blindfolded man, slightly pierced in the arm, has fainted and died from believing he was bleeding to death. Therefore persons should have their minds diverted as much as possible from themselves. It is by their faith that men are saved, and it is by their faith that they die. As a man thinketh, so is he. If he wills not to die, he can often live in spite of disease; and if he has little or no attachment to life, he will slip away as easily as a child will to sleep. Men live by their minds as well as their bodies. The bodies have no life themselves; they are only receptacles for it—tenements for their minds—and the will has much to do in continuing the physical occupancy or giving it up.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

The Andaman Islands, where the largest penal colony of the British Indian Empire is established, and which gained a painful celebrity from the fact that it was during an inspection of this colony that Lord Mayo was treacherously murdered by one of the convicts, belonged originally, like the neighboring group of islands—the Nicobar Islands—to Denmark, but was some thirty years ago transferred to England. The Islands number altogether fifty-four, with a total area of about 500 square miles. The average temperature is 84° Fahrenheit. The interior parts of the islands are covered with immense trees, mostly teak; but only a few wild boars, wild cats, and some bats are found, while there are about 150 different species of birds, 200 kinds of butterflies, and 800 kinds of insects. The inhabitants are very much like the negroes, but are on the very lowest level of barbarism. They have no ideas, even of the rudest kind, of religion, and believe neither in God, nor even in good or bad spirits, and their language is very defective and poor. The number of convicts assembled from all parts of East India in the establishment (which is exactly twenty years old) is nearly 9,000, of which 30 per cent. are women. Rice, coffee and sugar plantations are already plentiful, excellent roads are made, and the future prospects of this colony are very promising. An abundance of fish, oysters and turtle is found in the surrounding seas.

MAKE A FEW.

A pretentious student in Brown University once told Dr. Wayland that he thought it would be easy to make proverbs like those of Solomon. The only reply of Dr. Wayland was, "Make a few!" If skeptics who have spent so much time in railing at the Bible would try their hands at making a better book, a book that would take hold upon the heart of humanity; which would interest children and comfort old age; which would inspire manhood and womanhood with the highest, truest, noblest thoughts; which would chasten them in joy, and comfort them in sorrow; if infidels would produce the first page of such a book as this, we would gladly listen to what they have to say. But this eternal fault-finding, this everlasting negation; this seeking to rob people of a healthful and comfortable faith and leave them nothing in its place; this parading of a few worn out sneers and objections, never will accomplish much with a world that is hungering for the bread of life, and that longs to drink of the waters of salvation.

CUTE JOHN BULL.

That England is in earnest in her preparations for war is shown by the fact that agents of the British Government have been making purchases of cavalry horses in the West to the extent of about 20,000 head, says an exchange. In order not to excite attention and put up the prices they gave out that the purchases were intended for use on street railroads in England, but in making their selections it was noticed that they did not buy stocky-built, strong-shouldered horses calculated for use in harness, but selected tall animals suitable for the saddle, and without regard to their pulling capacity, or whether they had been broken to harness or were balky. They have made extensive purchases at an average of about $100; but now that the fact of the purpose of their operations has leaked out, it is expected that the price will go up, and that, in fact, the drain upon the supply of horses in this country will cause the prices to advance generally.

GRANT TO BE NOMINATED.

The Washington *Post* predicts that Grant will be nominated by the machine Republicans if he lives to see midsummer in the year 1880, and the whole corporation of goody-goodies and reformers (so-called), including Hayes, Halstead, Foster, Schurz and so on, will exhaust their lung power in long-drawn howls about rebel claims to help elect him, just the same as if there had never been any San Domingo job nor any whiskey "ring." On the Syndicate platform and backed by the money of the national banks, together with those great corporate interests of the country which desire strong government to enable them to reduce the wages of their employes to the starvation point, he would be the most formidable candidate the Radicals could select, the goody-goodies and reformers (so-called) to the contrary, notwithstanding, says the *Examiner.*

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

As will be seen by our dispatches, the situation in Europe is unaltered. The conciliatory action of Germany continues, but so far without result. The difference in regard to submitting the whole treaty is declared to offer insuperable obstacles to further negotiations in the decision hitherto followed. It is assured, however, that Russia would consent to some new departure, such as taking the treaties of 1856 and 1871 as a basis for discussion. The organ of Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the following remarks on the subject: "The real aim of the Plenipotentiaries would be to prevent a conflagration and regulate the East. We care little about the way of getting into the Congress, provided the door is large enough to admit all without any one having to stoop."

TURKISH JOURNALISM.

Constantinople is not well supplied with news, although that city supports eighteen daily papers printed in English, French, Turkish, Greek, Armenian, Spanish, and Bulgarian. Reporters are unknown. The editorials of the Greek and Armenian newspapers are on church matters alone, while the Turkish papers are filled chiefly with translations from the European press. The way news items are bandied about is amusing. The Turkish paper, *Bassiret*, publishes an item in the morning, which is served up in slightly altered garb in the *Levant Herald* in the evening, and is copied next morning into the *Bassiret* as independent testimony to its truth. On the third day the *Bassiret* learns that it is false, and says so.

THE GROWING CROPS.

The statistician of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington has completed his estimate of the condition and prospects of the crops for the next season. The reports from 700 correspondents of the bureau show that the area under cultivation for cereals, which has increased 50 per cent. during the past ten years, will, during the present season, exceed in acreage any former year. The winter-wheat crop, which amounts to six-tenths of the total crop, will, from present appearances and with a favorable season, yield 360,000,000, and the corn yield, it is thought, will not be less than 1,300,000,000 bushels.

STABILITY.

We need more stability, say the advocates of vested wrongs. True enough But how can we obtain stability in a country where the majority of the people have no interests that are worth perpetuating? asks the *Bee.* Stability depends wholly upon the simple fact that the majority feel themselves really interested in the continuance of the established order. The majority will not enforce stability solely for the benefit of the minority. As soon as the people who think that they have nothing at stake outnumber those who have, disintegration, decay and revolution begin as a matter of course. We may wish that it were otherwise, but the fact remains. If we wish to know whether stability is to continue or not we have only to take an account of the relative proportions of these classes. It is a mere question of enumeration, and all the railing and expostulation that man may utter cannot make it otherwise. It has always been and will remain so until the end of time. The masses of the human race do not voluntarily surrender all hope of getting on from mere benevolent considerations. The benefits of stability must be made over to the masses or they will create instability. There is no other alternative except the subjugation and enslavement of the discontented. The rise and fall of peoples depend on the proportions of these classes. Let our business men, our farmers and all who have an interest in stability reflect on these facts and see where we stand.

CONGRESSIONAL SESSIONS.

A bill has been introduced into the House providing that the sessions of Congress shall only be held biennially hereafter. There is not the faintest possibility of its enactment, but suggests the statement that if such a change were practicable it would probably be salutary. Perhaps it would be going too far to predict increased economy as a natural consequence of putting wider intervals between the sesssons of Congress, but at least it would be likely to save the country from a good deal of vicious legislation, and it would tend to tone down the political excitement and feverishness which the present arrangements seem specially calculated to maintain at fever pitch. It is even possible that the country could get along for four years without a session of Congress, says the *Record-Union.* It is certain that the States would be better off if their legislative sessions were fewer and farther between. Over legislation is one of the most serious burdens of the age, and it is carried to an extravagant and most irrational extent. It is a perfectly safe assertion that a State like California, having already a fair Constitution and comprehensive Code of laws, could proceed for ten years without feeling the least inconvenience from the want of law-making; and that if such an interregnum were practicable it would inure to the prosperity and welfare of the community in a very high degree. At present nineteen out of every twenty new laws passed are unnecessary.

NOTHING TO FIGHT ABOUT.

Parson Talmage recently discoursed as follows: "During my two weeks at the South, mingling with all classes of people, and in perpetual conversation, often *incognito*, I heard not one unkind word toward the North or Northern people. My opinion is, that, if to-day a northern man gets hanged at the South, it is because he deserves to be hanged. Those Congressional politicians who are enlarging upon the belligerent state of the South must have some bad design or be President-making. There is no spirit of fight in the South. I do not speak of what I read; I speak of what I know. My observation is that there is not so much need that the South be reconstructed toward the North as that the North should be reconstructed towards the South. No man on a lecturing platform to-day, in the South, can make any allusion implying loyalty to the United States Government but his voice will be drowned out by the uproar of enthusiasm. There is no more use for Federal military at New Orleans than in Brooklyn. And yet there are men hereabout who are still cursing President Hayes because he withdrew the military, and have not found out in the last fourteen years that the war is over. Let our newspapers and our platforms quit stirring up the old strifes. There is now absolutely nothing to fight about. Peace from Passamaquoddy Bay to Lake Pontchartrain. Let there be peace."

THE Chinese have petitioned the Legislature to extend to Chinese children the use of the public schools. They claim that they have 3,000 children in California, and that they pay taxes for the support of the schools, and that therefore they have a right to send their children to the public schools. It is difficult to say whether this is the manifestation of an intention to take root in our soil, or whether it is an argumentative flank movement intended to convince Congress that they wish to become Americanized, says the Sacramento *Bee.*

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

More lowering than ever are the war clouds which cast their gloom over the face of all Europe, and threaten England and Russia, particularly. Austria seems as a sort of pivotal contingency, and as she decides and sticks definitely, on either the one side or the other, as between the British Government and the Czar, the odds will apparently rest. Whether it is the excess of caution, the precariousness of her situation or that crafty policy which seeks to be very sure to guess the winning side before the choice is made, the vacillation of Austria is a puzzle as well as an interesting study to the attentive observer of affairs in Europe at this singularly critical period. Between her fears and her interests, she appears to change as a very chameleon of nations, agreeably as the paw of the Russian bear or the name of the British lion comes nearest. The latest advices place Russia in the bolder attitude, as against England. The circular of Prince Gortschakoff to Lord Salisbury is a remarkably able production, the *Examiner* thinks, and puts the British Government on the defensive. The Russian occupation of Roumania and her demand for forts on the Bosphorus, are indications that the Czar is resolved to press all the advantages the war has given him, rather than to recede from any point to placate England. The portents are viewed in Europe as stronger for war than ever. It is hardly possible that the declaration on the one side or the other can be much longer delayed.

THE COMING HARVEST.

From every portion of the State the gladdening word comes that the prospect for a bounteous harvest was never brighter. The indications are for a larger yield of grain than has ever been produced in California. In some of the districts, along the banks of the rivers, where the overflow from the fierce floods of last winter was greatest, and much damage to farms was feared, the deposit proves to be of material benefit in enriching the soil, and immense crops will be the remnuerating consequence. Should England and Russia engage in war, and other of the Powers of Europe be dragged into it, breadstuffs must largely advance in price, and the grain growers of California will make up this year for the bad luck they experienced last year. In every respect the season is opening in the most encouraging manner for farmers, stock men, merchants, shipping, trade of every kind, industries and labor throughout the State, and in San Francisco the activity in improvements, buildings, etc., will soon provide work for the unemployed in abundance and wages for all, says the *Examiner.*

WHAT A FARMER SHOULD BE.

Somebody lays down the rule what every farmer should be, as follows: "Not only an accomplished tiller of the soil, but also an excellent mechanic, a farm harness maker and mender of shoes, a tolerable carpenter, a pretty good blacksmith or machinist, and also a wide-awake, thorough judge and breeder of stock, knowing how to and caring for their ailments—not only of horses and cattle, but sheep, hogs, poultry, or anything that money can be made out of. With all this he should be a civil engineer, acquainted with levels and hydraulics, and repairs of pumps, and, if in addition to these requirements, he understands laying stone and brick, and putting on plastering, as well as mixing and applying paints, he will find plenty to do, to say nothing of what he ought to know about grain and milling it." This same somebody pictures the good house-wife, but we forbear just now.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

Further reports from the famine-stricken districts of China show no amelioration of the calamity. In Shansi, the worst afflicted province, the wretched inhabitants have in many places, devoured the bark and roots of all the trees. There has been no rain in three years, and if the people had any grain, it would not grow were it sown. The loathsome business of selling children to obtain food is increasing, and what the end of the calamity will be no one can foretell. There is no way of conveying provisions to the 14,000,000 of this province, except on the backs of donkeys and mules, and the relief thus furnished is, of course, nominal. The few glimpses the world is permitted to catch of this terrible famine show that it is one of the worst scourges that have visited the East for centuries.

THE balance of trade against England in 1877 was seven hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars. This fact means that foreign nations are paying their English debts and that the trade of England is declining. Hereafter England will occupy the position of a broker among nations says the *Bee.*

We learn from the Sacramento *Bee* that Gov. Irwin has appointed as Commissioners of the Colusa and Yolo Drainage District, under the law of the late session, James Balsdon, of Grand Island, and George Hagar, of Colusa, each to serve for the term of four years.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1878.

Our Own.

If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind,
I said when I went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you heedless pain;
But we vex "our own"
With look and tone
We may never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening
I may give you the kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for me
The pain at the heart should cease!
How many go forth in the morning
That never come home at night!
And hearts have been broken
By harsh words spoken,
That sorrow ne'er can set right.

We have careful thought for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest.
But oft for "our own"
The bitter tone,
Though we love "our own" the best.
Ah! lips with curse impatient!
Ah! brow with that look of scorn!
'Twere a cruel fate,
Were the night too late
To undo the work of the morn.

—*Australian Star.*

"The Poet of the Sierra."

I knew Joaquin Miller in the mines of Siskiyou county, almost a quarter of a century ago. He is older now and more of a poet. The world knows him better, and, perhaps, thinks more of him than it did, when, a smooth-faced young fellow, he presided as chief cook of Joe Thompson's mining camp, on Cherry Creek, ten miles west of Yreka. Joaquin had come along one day with his roll of blankets on his back, and seeing Joe nailing sluice-boxes in front of his cabin, inquired if he knew of any one who wanted to hire a man.

"Yes, I want a cook." It is not in evidence that Joaquin had ever graduated from a school of culinary fine arts, nor do we believe that any one of Joe's hired men, who afterwards had an opportunity of testing his ability as a cook, would certify to his skill as a getter up of fine dishes. But in those days experience was not an essential to success. The young graduate of a law school not unfrequently tried his hand at the butcher's block, and the youth whose education had shaped him for the ministry earned his half-ounce per day rolling boulders in a creek claim. Miller had recently thrown up a situation as herder of a band of horses in Shasta Valley, and during the two days spent in Yreka his few ounces of gold dust had disappeared. He had left town that morning without his breakfast, and without the money even to buy a loaf of bread. His walk of ten miles over the mountain had sharpened his appetite, and impressed him with the notion that dinner was a good thing to have.

He told Joe that he knew something about cooking, and would work for him if they could agree upon the wages. It was soon settled upon the basis of three dollars per day, and Joaquin was installed as a cook in Joe Thompson's camp.

There were seven men in the camp, including Joe. Things went along smoothly enough. The miners were not fastidious as to what they ate, or to how it was cooked, and as Joaquin tried hard to please, he soon became a general favorite with the party. The claim was new, its richness unknown, and much work had to be done before the pay dirt could be reached. At the end of the first month Joe found himself without the ounces necessary to pay the wages of his hired men, and it was agreed that pay day be staved off another four weeks. Before this period of time elapsed the claim had commenced paying, and the miners received a greater portion of their wages. Joaquin had not been paid anything, and at the end of the second month he mildly intimated to Joe that a few dollars would be very acceptable, but Joe neither paid then nor indicated when he would pay. After several unsuccessful efforts to obtain his wages, or a portion of them, Joaquin hit upon a plan to pay himself. Thompson had a span of horses and an old wagon, used in hauling drift timber to the mines. One day, while Joe and his men were at work in the claim, Miller hitched up the team, and driving it down to the town of Deadwood, sold it to the highest bidder for cash. With the money he returned to the cabin, told Joe what he had done, and after deducting the amount of his wages, handed him the remainder of the team. Joe was astonished, and as soon as he could recover the use of his tongue, he poured forth a stream of invectives the reverse of complimentary upon Joaquin, and not at all fit to print in these columns. To his irate threats of having Joaquin arrested, the latter made no reply. He, however, rolled up his blankets, and shouldering his rifle, started down the creek. Joe followed, and at the Post, a mile and a half below, swore out a warrant for the arrest of Miller—charging him with having disposed of property not his own. The warrant was placed in the hands of Constable Bradley, with instructions to arrest the party therein named, at once.

In the meantime Joaquin had gone to a stock ranch some two miles below the Post, where he had a couple of horses, receiving which he started down the creek, with his rifle on his shoulder, leading the animals by the lariats. The trail wound along the mountain side, one hundred feet or so above the level of the creek. The pathway on either side was hedged with a moderately dense growth of brushwood, except where it crossed the rocky ridges where no soil was apparent, and in these places the brush growth was so slight as to enable one to see from the creek bottom anything transpiring in the immediate vicinity.

Several hundred miners were at work in the bed of the creek, and as he passed along Joaquin told some of them how he had obtained his money from Thompson, and remarked that he would not be surprised if an attempt was made to arrest him. His course was generally commended, and he was advised by his friends to decline all invitations to go back to the Post. In less than five minutes after Joaquin had taken the hillside trail, and before he had proceeded two hundred yards on his way, Constable Bradley could be seen coming down the creek at good, fair *bronco* speed. Reaching the point at which the trail took the mountain side, he sprang from his horse and started after Miller on foot, and in a little time overtook him and commanded him to surrender, to which command Miller paid no heed beyond throwing a backward glance over his shoulder and moving onward. Again Bradley ordered him to surrender, and as he did so, drew and cocked his revolver. By this time Miller had reached a rocky ridge in full view of the miners below, who, anticipating that somebody would be hurt, were closely watching every movement of the two men on the trail. Miller faced the officer, and dropping the rifle into the hollow of his arm, fired.

"Bradley, stop! I don't want to hurt you. Don't follow me any farther. I have done nothing wrong. I simply forced the payment of money due me; I will not be arrested, and if you approach a step nearer, I will fire."

Bradley demanded, "Do you defy the law?" As he spoke, he gradually raised the revolver, and to Miller's response, "I defy you," he fired. The ball, passed through Miller's coat sleeve, just grazing the skin, and striking the pommel of the saddle of the horse behind him. Before he could raise his pistol a second time, the sharp, clear ring of Miller's rifle was heard, and Bradley clasped his hand to his left side and sank slowly to the ground.

Miller, laying down his rifle, and leaving his horses standing in the trail, reached the body of the fallen officer in advance of the miners, who had started to the scene of the shooting on the instant of Bradley's fall. Stooping down, he examined the wound, and saw that the ball had ploughed an ugly groove in the officer's side, but had broken no bones, and feeling that the hurt was not mortal, he asked the boys, who had reached the spot, to carry Bradley back to the Post—he apparently unheeded the poor fellow's commands to surrender—and without the slightest interference on the part of the miners, mounted the saddled animal, and leading the other, rode leisurely on in the direction of Scott's Valley.

We doubt if Joaquin Miller has ever been on Cherry Creek since. Bradley recovered, and years after was shot and killed by a drunken desperado at Prescott, Arizona. Thompson, whose name wasn't quite Thompson, is now a wealthy citizen of San Francisco, and may be seen six days in the week in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange on Pine street. He will doubtless smile as he reads this incident of his early mining life. Joaquin Miller has been everywhere, and is now in New York.—*Golden Era.*

A Tyrolese Catastrophe.

In 1771, a terrible calamity befell the little village of Alleghe, situated on the banks of the river Cordevole, not far from the town of Caprile in the Tyrol. The district was a fertile and beautiful one, with several scattered villages surrounded by orchards and corn-fields, and protected from the fierce blasts of winter by the range of high mountains, which were at once its safeguard and its peril.

At the base of one of the loftiest of this great range, called Monte Pezza, stood the village of Alleghe.

In the month of January, when the mountains around were all covered with heavy snow, a charcoal-burner was at his work in the woods of Monte Pezza, when his attention was suddenly arrested by a distinctly tremulous movement of the ground, and by the frequent rattling down of stones and debris from the rocky precipices behind him. These were sufficient indications of danger to the practiced ear of the mountaineer. He knew too well the portents of those overwhelming catastrophies that are continually to be dreaded; and on listening more attentively, he became convinced that serious peril was impending. Even as he watched, several large boulders became detached from the face of the mountain, and rolled down to a considerable distance; while at times the trembling motion of the ground was too evident to be mistaken.

It was growing late in the afternoon, and darkness would soon fall on the valley; so hastily quitting his work, he made the best of his way down to the nearest village, and with the excitement naturally caused by anxiety and fear, he told the inhabitants of the alarming indications he had just witnessed, and urged them to make their escape without loss of time from the threatened danger. Strangely enough, they seem to have attached no value to the signs of approaching mischief which the man described to them; and it would appear that they considered the falling debris to be attributable to some accidental snow-slip, caused possibly by the warm rays of the noonday sun.

Whatever they may have thought, they paid no heed to the warning; and the charcoal-burner having done all he could to save them from the threatened calamity, went on as fast as possible to carry his terrible news to three other villages, which were all directly exposed to the like danger. But they also utterly disbelieved in it, and laughed at the fears of the poor man, whose breathless and agitated condition clearly testified to the truth of his conviction that a very great peril was close at hand. One and all, they refused to quit their dwellings; and the charcoal-burner, having vainly endeavored to awaken them to a sense of their danger, quitted the spot himself, and sought shelter elsewhere.

Hours passed, and no further disturbance of any kind taking place, the villagers concluded the whole thing to be a false alarm, and at night all retired to rest as usual, without apparently a shadow of misgiving.

Suddenly in the midst of the silence and darkness, a fearful crash of falling rocks sounded far and wide through the valley; and when the first rays of the sun lighted up the mountain peaks, a terrible scene of ruin and death was revealed. The four little hamlets had entirely disappeared; two of them, those that lay nearest to the slopes of Monte Pezza, were completely buried under an immense mass of fallen earth and rocks; the other two were submerged beneath the waters of the river Cordevole, which had been driven from its course by the berg-fall, and had spread out into what is now known as the Lake of Alleghe.

None of the unhappy victims had a moment's time for escape, even had escape been possible. The rushing down of the mountain was instantaneous, and buried them as they lay sleeping; the water flowed with impetuous rapidity into the unprotected villages, not one inmate of which survived to relate the experiences of that awful night.

Some months passed; and the first horror of the catastrophe had a little faded, when another berg-fall took place, again followed by lamentable consequences. It occurred in the month of May and in daylight; but a much smaller loss of life was the result, though the destruction of property was even greater than on the previous occasion.

Owing to the tremendous force exerted by the falling debris, the waters of the lake, which had never subsided since its formation, instantaneously rose into an enormous wave, and rushed violently up the valley, wrecking houses and farm-buildings, destroying the flourishing orchards and corn-fields, and carrying away a portion of the parish church of a village which had been re-called Alleghe, after the submersion of the first of that name. The organ of this church was forcibly swept to a considerable distance; and a tree borne along on the mighty wave was dashed into an open window of the cure's house, while he was sitting at dinner, the servant who was attending him being killed on the spot.

Many lives were lost during this second great berg-fall, and terrible consternation was created in the minds of the inhabitants of the district, which seemed to have been so specially singled out for misfortune.

Since that time, however, no other serious disaster has befallen them; the huge mountains of the neighborhood have not again hurled death and ruin on the smiling valley at their feet; and the little lake of Alleghe, the principal memorial of the catastrophe, is only an added beauty to the lovely scenery which surrounds it, and lies there in serene tranquility, all unconscious of the beating hearts forever stilled beneath its waters, of the happy homes rendered dark and desolate by its cold cruel wave.

More than a hundred years have passed since then; many generations of villagers have lived and died, and the recollection of the great berg-falls of 1771 has faded into a mere tradition of the place; but yet, looking down into the clear depths of the lake, on a day when there is no wind to raise ripples on the surface, the outlines of the submerged villages can be distinctly traced. Roofs and walls of houses can yet be distinguished; it is even said that the belfry of the church is visible, flights of stairs and many other relics of the past life of the drowned inhabitants.

On the 21st of May in each year, the date of the second of those great disasters, a solemn commemorate service is celebrated in the little church of Alleghe, and masses are performed for the souls of those who perished in the two fatal berg-falls of 1771.

Colonization.

While thrifty colored men are getting rich in Georgia, many of their brethren in South Carolina are burning with the Liberian fever. A few weeks ago a train load of them was poured out upon the wharves of Charleston, where they found no means of getting to the promised land, but the faith of the pilgrims is again revived by the statement that a bark has been bought in Boston to convey them over the bounding billows, and is about to sail for Charleston with the President of the Emigration Society on board. To the vivid imagination of the negroes who have been enlisted in the movement, the Liberian colony is pictured as bright as Paradise, and many of them confidently believe that the highest type of earthly bliss is to be attained there, along with the greatest freedom from earthly ills. Still, no great numbers of the colored race are likely ever to emigrate across seas from the Southern States, where their labor is in constant demand in agricultural and other industries. The rice coast of South Carolina and Georgia alone is a rich field where, if the plantations are to be worked at all, negro labor must hold an absolute monopoly for at least half a century. Under the present system of drainage and culture, these rich lands are the home of a malaria which for six months in the year is deadly to the white race, while the peculiar constitution of the negroes enables them to live and work in it with impunity. It is owing to this difference of constitution between the two races, the planters having their residences on the pine ridges or in the towns remote from their plantations, while the negroes have their quarters close to the malaria clouded fields, apart from humanizing influences, that the negroes of the South Carolina coast are so far behind those of the up country in civilization. The effort that is expended in the Liberian emigration scheme would be much better directed toward the enlightenment of these benighted people, to make them good citizens and industrious farmers where they are.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Mrs. Lincoln's Queer Pets.

Rarely does one hear of a lady attaching herself to such strange pets as the writer saw at Mrs. Lincoln's, 54 Howard street, a day or two ago. Living in the family are a couple of lions twenty-one months old, brought up by the hand of Mrs. Lincoln. They are African lions, a species not easily reared in this country, but Mrs. Lincoln has succeeded, by the exercise of great care, in rearing them to their present age and size. The male weighs about 250 pounds, and the female perhaps fifty pounds less. They have been at the house on Howard street since last September, and until within a month have had the run of the place, going about the rooms with considerable freedom. As a measure of caution the police thought the creatures should be restrained, and their quarters are now more limited than formerly, although they have a safe outdoor run and a room adjoining the kitchen, with only a strong wire door separating the apartments. Mrs. Lincoln is as free with her pets as ladies are with their poodles. She plays with them, feeds them from her hands, and has taught them various tricks. They will kiss her at her bidding, jump through a hoop, etc. Before the police restrictions were placed upon them, the animals were accustomed to walk into the kitchen or parlor among guests, and go back to their quarters without offering harm to any one. A year ago the lioness used to occupy the same couch with the lady at night, but now she has grown full large to be taken upon a common bedstead. The animals are quite a curiosity, and, in their gentleness, show plainly how potent is the law of kindness, even with the brute creation.—*Boston Herald.*

One Way of Serving a Writ.—A very clever mode of serving a writ was adopted by a London attorney in the case of a bright, particular operatic star whom he couldn't approach. He took a stage box, and after she had finished a song threw a bouquet. It was received with a fascinating smile. Nestling amid the roses was a billet, but it did not prove to be particularly doux. "Victoria," exclaimed the lady, as her eye caught that name, when she tore it open behind the scenes. "My name's not Victoria; why, what's this? Victoria, by the grace of God, greeting." The Queen's Bench insisted that it was good service, and she was arrested just as she was about to play, when a kindly Peer paid the money, and saved her from a sponging house.

The French Army.

On the 1st of January, 1878, the active army with the colors will consist of the first class of five annual contingents of 83,000 each, plus the second-class of the contingent for the current year, the permanent cadres of the army, the one-year volunteers and the re-engaged soldiers, calculated to give altogether, in round numbers, 534,000 men, due allowance being made for casualties; and *en disponibilite*, of four annual contingents of 50,000, calculated to give about 184,000 men, similar deductions being made. The total strength of the active army will therefore be 719,000 non-commissioned officers and men, or adding the officers (26,499), the grand total will be, in round numbers, 745,000 of all ranks, not including the gendarmerie or garde republicaine, which together amount to 27,000 men, all regularly-trained soldiers who have spent four years in barracks, and all actually available at a signal. The Regular Army of France, in fact, may be taken to be at the present moment for defensive purposes 1,200,000 men, all regulars under thirty, comprising a great body of cavalry, supplied with horses by a sharply-enforced conscription, and possessing material which Sir Garnet Wolseley evidently considers ample. This is an enormous force, far too great even for the German Army to hope to break up, and it is commanded by more than 26,000 officers, whom Sir Garnet Wolseley considers genuinely anxious to carry out the national idea, and make the Army as effective as it can possibly be made:—"The officer, who was in former times little more than a *flaneur* in uniform, is now anxious to make himself a professional soldier. Formerly he cared little for information about foreign armies; now he is keenly alive to all that goes on in them, as proved by the existence of the *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger*, by far the first military publication on the subject in Europe." The Staff has been improved, and the local organization of the Army, which is now divided into eighteen *corps d'armee*, each a complete army in itself of 32,000 men, has enabled the departments to a large extent to get rid of routine writing and circumlocution. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that the French Army of the Republic is three times as strong as the French Army of the Second Empire, or that, aided by 100,000 Englishmen, and 100,000 Dutch and Belgians, it could render the conquest of the two. We have spoken hitherto only of the Regular Army, but it must not be forgotten that behind this again is the Territorial Army, consisting of men between twenty-nine and thirty-four, which will one day number 638,000 men. It would be impossible, without disorganizing society, to call this army out unless the country were invaded; but in the event of invasion it would be most useful, for it would provide 500,000 more men, all of whom will in time have passed through the military mill, and three-fourths of whom have even now seen service either in the Regular Army or with Gambetta's Mobiles. It was found, we believe, last year, though Sir Garnet Wolseley does not mention the fact, that the Territorial Army responded to a call made in certain districts with unexpected alacrity and zeal, and at the worst it would furnish an admirable body of recruits for garrison and fortification duty, and to swell regiments reduced too low by any great battles fought upon the soil. The process is slow, but it advances, and when it is complete—say ten or fifteen years hence—France will have an army estimated by Sir Garnet Wolseley at 2,471,000 men, or say ten first-class armies of the modern scale: "Active army, 719,000; reserve of active army, 520,000; territorial army, 504,000; reserve of territorial army, 638,000; total, 2,471,000." Those figures should teach us a lesson of moderation and humility in judging of the future of history. It is not thirty years since the formation of such an army in France would have excited a wild panic in this country, and have led to most extreme demands upon the Government for more men, more ships, and more fortresses. Now it is not regarded even as a menace, and Englishmen are actually pleased to read that Marshal MacMahon disposes of more trained soldiers than were ever at any one time at the disposal of the First Napoleon.—*From the London Spectator's summary of an article by Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Contemporary Review.*

Kiss Me.

A very funny incident occurred a few days since at a certain store in the city. It is too good to be lost. One of our composers has written a very pretty song, entitled "Kiss Me." A very pretty, blushing maid, having heard of the song, and thinking she would get it, stepped into the music store to make a purchase. One of the clerks, a modest young man, stepped up to wait on her. The young lady threw back her veil, saying:

"I want 'Rock Me to Sleep.'"

The clerk got her the song and put it before her.

"Now," said the young lady, "I want the 'Wandering Refugee.'"

"Yes, ma'am," said the clerk, bowing and in a few minutes he produced the Refugee.

"Now, 'Kiss Me,'" said the young lady, of course meaning the song above mentioned.

The poor clerk's eyes popped fire almost, as he looked at the young lady in utter astonishment, for he was not aware of the fact that a song of that name had been published.

"Wh—what did you say, Miss ?".

"Kiss Me," said she.

"I can't do it; I never kissed a young lady in my life," said the clerk.

And about that time a veil dropped, a young lady left in a hurry, the clerk felt sick, and the dealer lost the sale of some music.

In the city of Halifax there dwelt a lawyer, crafty, subtle and cute as a fox. An Indian of the Miami tribe, named Simon, owed him some money. The poor red man brought the money to his creditor and waited, expecting the lawyer to write a receipt.

"What are you waiting for?" said the lawyer.

"Receipt," said the Indian.

"A receipt," said the lawyer, "receipt? What do you know about a receipt? Can you understand the nature of a receipt? Tell me the use of one and I will give it you."

The Indian looked at him a moment and then said:

"S'pose maybe die; I'me go to heben; me find gate locked; me see the 'postle Peter; he say, 'Simon, what do you want?' Me want to get in. He say, 'You pay J. that money?' What me do? I hab no receipt; hab to hunt all over hell to find you?"

He got a receipt.

The Street Waif.

A recent New York paper contains this pathetic story of want and death:

A ragged, starved-face elf of seven or eight, having a weather-beaten basket on her arm, searching for bits of coal and splinters of wood around the docks in New York. You may have seen such sights every day.

The gaslight made her pinched face look all the more sorrowful, and somehow it seemed as if her ragged dress looked more forlorn than in the broad glare of day.

As she moved here and there, searching as carefully as men look for gold, four little red toes peeped out from one dilapidated shoe. They had been bruised, and hurt, and frost-bitten, and stubbed against stone and plank, till the poor child limped wearily.

Her white face provoked no sympathy, her fluttering rags were unnoticed, her forlorn look called forth no word, but the eyes of a dozen men who loitered about the wharf watched the four little red toes moving here and there, and every heart grew a bit softer.

"Five cents would buy more fuel than she can pick up in a week," whispered a brawny riverman as he felt for his wallet.

The four little red toes were at the edge of the wharf. The black waters cast up their shadows and blinded her, she fell into the water, and a shriek and a splash startled the men who had been watching.

They ran up and down, peered into the darkness, and called out in trembling voices; but the river gave up only the old brown basket. Four little red toes were drifting with the current, past wharf, and boat, and slip, and a white, pinched face, wearing a look of terror, was turned this way and that by the eddies.

In some bare room, up long flights of dark stairs, a mother waited and waited till she fell asleep in her chair; but there was no clatter of a pair of old shoes on the stairs to arouse her, and when day dawned she lifted her head in a startled way, thought for an instant that she saw four little red toes over by the door, and then sprung up to cry out,—

"The long night has passed away, and the poor child has not come home!"

Four little red toes, washed by the waves to snowy whiteness,—a white face growing more ghastly as the weeds and grasses set it in a frame of green; and may we not hope that in some book in heaven was recorded, "Another soul is treasured here."

A Jewish Legend.

According to Jewish and Mohammedan tradition, King Solomon, who was wise beyond all other men, knew the language of animals, and could talk with the beasts of the field and the birds of the air.

A rabbinical story is told of him, which is in this wise:

One day the king rode out of Jerusalem with a great retinue. An ant hill lay directly in his path, and Solomon heard its little people talking.

"Here comes the great king," he heard one of them say. "His flatterers call him wise, and just, and merciful, but he is about to ride over us and crush us without heeding our sufferings."

And Solomon told the Queen of Sheba, who rode with him, what the ant said, and the Queen made answer:

"He is an insolent creature, O king! It is a better fate than he deserves to be trodden under our feet."

But Solomon said:

"It is the part of wisdom to learn of the lowest and weakest." And he commanded his train to turn aside and spare the ant-hill.

Then all the courtiers marveled greatly, and the Queen of Sheba bowed her head and made obeisance to Solomon.

"Now know I the secret of thy wisdom. Thou listenest as patiently to the reproaches of the humble as to the flatteries of the great."

The Workingwomen's Hotel.—The wishes of the great Irish merchant, A. T. Stewart, are being faithfully carried out by his widow and Judge Hilton. The "Women's Hotel," on the corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, founded by the late Alexander T. Stewart, is now almost completed, and will soon be formally opened by a grand reception. Everything about the vast edifice is finished, with the exception of the painting in fifty of the rooms and part of the last coating on the exterior. The ground covered by the building comprises sixteen lots formerly occupied by the locomotive shops of the Hudson River Railroad. It is a little more than 200 feet square, and is seven stories in height. It is almost a perfect cube of immense proportions. Some idea of the magnitude of the building may be gained from the fact that the flagstaff upon its top front, and which is accurately proportioned to the size of the edifice, is 72 feet high. The structure is absolutely fire-proof. It contains 502 private rooms. Its library already contains 2,500 volumes, and the parlors have several pianofortes. The cost of the building so far has been $2,000,000, and yet Judge Hilton proposes to give the very best board and accommodations to bona fide working women for $4.50 a week.—*N. Y. Sunday Dem erat.*

Lost Her India Shawl.—Queen Victoria has been in the habit for many years of presenting a beautiful India shawl as a wedding present to her noble lady friends on their marriage. But it is noted that the traditional present has been withheld from Lady Flora Hastings on her marriage with the Duke of Norfolk, and the omission has caused no little talk, and much surmise as to the reason of Her Majesty's course. It is now said that it is because Lady Flora is a pervert to the Roman Catholic Church, of which her husband is a conspicuous member. The Queen, it is added, has no special antipathy to Roman Catholics who have been brought up in that faith; but she dislikes those who go over to Rome exceedingly, and for that reason will take no notice of the recent wedding.

One of the most absurb typographical blunders ever made was that which appeared in the shipping news of a certain New York daily paper. Among the vessels reported as "below" were "two chips and three barks." The barks were all right, of course, and probably some inveterate punster might insist that the ships were equally so, because in this case they were on the "c." But if they were, then so was the old lady who had put up her house "for sail," and on being asked when she proposed to get "under weigh," replied that she would do so just as soon as somebody would come along who could "raise the wind."

No less than 247 Indians have bitten the dust in frontier wars during the last year. And each bite cost the United States $11,478.24.

Labor and Other Statistics of Massachusetts.

The annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, which has been carefully prepared by Col. Carrol D. Wright of Reading, Mass., has lately been issued. It is a work which has required an immense amount of careful labor, and has been excellently performed. The pamphlet is one of 262 closely printed pages, and contains very many interesting statistics, comparisons, etc.

The first part of the report gives an account of the comparative condition of manufactures and labor in Massachusetts as compared with 1875. Investigations were made during the last weeks of 1877 in 100 cities and towns which in the aggregate produce over 86 per cent. of the total industrial products of the State. Examinations were made only in the leading industries. Information was given by 601 establishments producing nearly 50 per cent. of the industries presented. With the exception of unskilled labor and perhaps workmen employed in the building trades, no large bodies of men were found out of employment. This, of course, was previous to the strikes in the boot and shoe trade. Within the two years there has been a reduction in wages, varying from one per cent. in the carpet trade to fifteen and two-thirds per cent. in the manufacture of woolen goods. The average reduction of wages has been nine and one-third per cent. This reduction in all cases is on the average daily wages, and has not much more than kept pace with the decreased cost of living. There has been an increase on a gold basis of nearly four per cent. in the value of the products produced. The number of hands employed in all the leading industries has been considerably increased, with the exception of the furniture trade; while the average increase in all is 2½ per cent. That Massachusetts holds her own so well, in the great depression of business which has visited New England and all other parts of the country, is certainly a very gratifying fact.

The half-time school system, as a solution of the problem of the education and labor of the young, is discussed by Dr. D. F. Lincoln of Boston. There are 100,000 children in England who go to school half a day and work half a day, at the present time, and it seems as though the system might be adopted successfully in this country.

The average yearly wages paid by private manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts was $474.37, and by corporations $383.47. This difference is explained by the fact that private establishments produced nearly $2.45 for every $1 invested, while corporations produce but a little over $1.28 for each dollar of invested capital. Other interesting statistics are given from which we quote 77 per cent. of married women have become mothers. In 1875 there were 418,704 foreign born persons in that State, of which more than half were born in Ireland. 87 per cent. of farmers and 70 per cent. of farm laborers are natives of the United States. These and other statistics given warrant the conclusion that their farms are not rapidly passing into the hands of a foreign element, as has been so often stated. 67 per cent. of the males, and 87 per cent. of females employed in their twelve most important industries are foreign born. Tables are given which show that the productive population of Massachusetts is 41.48 per cent. of the total population, which is less than any of the principal European countries. The non-productive element, or dependent class, in Massachusetts includes: Housewives, 328,188; retired from business, 1,787; infirm, 6,961; children under ten, not at school, 209,816; children at school, 282,708. Total, 966,849 or 58.52 per cent.—*S. F. Commercial Advocate.*

Destruction of the Webster Mansion.

The Webster mansion at Marshfield, destroyed by fire recently, was purchased by Mr. Webster many years ago of Capt. John Thomas. It was at first a square house, to which Mr. Webster made many additions to accommodate his friends, who in the earlier days of his residence came so unexpected that they were quartered among the neighbors at night. The rooms were sufficiently capacious to admit of that generous hospitality which marked the domestic life of the great statesman. The house was formerly adorned with handsome engravings, mostly portraits, and the library was enriched by many presentation volumes. For several years the house was occupied by Mrs. Fletcher Webster, and subsequently it was let to private parties. A picture of the house as it appeared recently is given in Hon. Peter Harvey's "Reminiscences of Daniel Webster," recently published. Up to the time of the fire Mrs. Fletcher Webster and her son Ashberton had been residing on the premises. Most of the valuable works of art which belonged to Mr. Webster were in the house, and a portion of these, with some of the family silver, fell a prey to the flames.

The house was erected between the years 1720 and 1730, and was purchased in 1829 by Mr. Webster, who occupied it until 1852, when he died there. At the time of the fire there were present in the house Mrs. Fletcher Webster, her son Ashberton Webster, Miss Cowing, a friend of the family, and four servants, two men and two women. The house contained eighteen rooms on the first floor, fourteen on the second floor and six on the third, in all thirty-eight rooms. In the library were portraits of Lord Ashberton and Mr. Webster, painted by Healey; a handsome portrait of Mrs. Fletcher Webster at the age of 30; a marble bust of Pope Pius IX.; about one-third of the library of the great statesman, including valuable black letter books and many volumes presented to Mr. Webster by their authors. In the hall were hung engraved likenesses of Melbourne, Wellington, Burke and other English statesmen; a portrait of Queen Victoria; miniatures of the children of Mr. Webster; a scaglio table presented to him by King Bomba. The house also contained a set of Sevres ware once owned by Louis Philippe; a part of the "Rush silver," two-thirds of which was presented by the late Mr. Harvey to the Somerset Club, all the wedding presents of the granddaughter of Mr. Webster, and valued at $10,000. Mrs. Fletcher Webster has devoted the last twenty years of her life in keeping up the old place, for which she had a great veneration, and expended the greater portion of her income in its preservation. This disaster falls with crushing weight upon the descendants of the great statesman.

An army understands better the idea of glory than that of liberty.

Humors of the Day.

Monogram painting on bald heads is the last insanity.

Persons should always dress to suit their figure. A humpbacked lady, for instance, ought to wear a camel's-hair shawl.

"I presume you won't charge anything for just *remembering* me," said a one-legged sailor to a wooden leg manufacturer.

An abandoned wretch affirms that in engaging a wife only a ring is necessary; but nothing short of the cash will secure a good hired girl.

A correspondent wants to know whether, considering the great utility of the ocean, poets are not wrong in calling it a "waste of water."

If England does go to war with Russia, and a lot of the h's get snarled up with those Russian names—good Heavens! what a volcano for the poor night editors!

A lady of Chicago who was buying a pair of pantaloons for her son, on being asked by the salesman how large her boy was, replied, "About six inches taller and somewhat smarter than you are."

Is there a woman in all this broad, sunny land of ours who doesn't believe that carving-knives are created and kept sharp and nice for the sole purpose of splitting kindling and opening fruit cans?

When Lord Lawrence was chairman of the London School Board, the Duke of Argyll asked him how he got on with the lady members. Lord Lawrence replied: "Admirably; they talk so much less than the men."

A man with one eye laid a wager that he (the one-eyed) saw more than the other. The wager was accepted. "You have lost," said the first; "I can see two eyes in your face, and you can only see one in mine."

A beauty who went to be photographed at a sea-side resort, after taking her seat in the chair of torture was thus addressed by the insinuating operator: "Now, miss, you look at me as if I was your young man, and you'd meet me unexpected."

At one of the schools in Cornwall, England, the inspector asked the children if they could quote any text of Scripture which forbade a man having two wives. One of the children sagely quoted in reply the text, "No man can serve two masters."

On the day after their wedding the King and Queen of Spain received at the levee twenty-five couples who had been married on the royal wedding day. The costumes of each pair were different, and represented the national dress of twenty-five provinces.

A young lady said a pretty good thing the other evening. She has many admirers among the limbs of the law, and on being asked how she escaped heart-whole, said she supposed it was owing to the fact that "in a multitude of counsellors there is safety."

Time Works Wonders.—Stern parent (to Young America)—"When I was your age, sir, I got up at five, cooked my own breakfast, and cleaned my own boots."

Young dutiful—"Yes, but then you hadn't got me about you, who knew the ropes, to set you a better example."

"Do you think, William," said Mrs. Brown to her husband the other night, "that the telephone will ever be as generally used as the telegraph?" "Why, yes," replied Brown; "the time is coming when it will be just as common to telephone as it seems now to tell—a fib."

Something Wrong Somewhere.—Master—"Bridget, have you seen my Ulster?"

Bridget (usually very civil)—"No, sure and I haven't; and what's more, I don't want to. Me brother had one on his leg onst, and I never want to see another."

A lady had a custom of saying to a favorite little dog, to make him follow her, "Come along, sir." A would-be-witty gentleman stepadd up to her one day and accosted her with, "Is it me, madam, you called?" "Oh no, sir," said the lady, with great composure, "it was another puppy I spoke to."

Outside the Meetin'-House.—Deacon Norwood (to Elder Tompkins)—"Yes, sir; a man with hope and without no faith is just like a young man in a row-boat who ain't got only one oar, and rows round and round in a circle and don't get nowhere."

Small boy (at a safe distance)—"If he warn't a darned fool he'd scull."

A Dutchman read somewhere that money doubled itself by compound interest every fourteen years, if it was put carefully away and left untouched. The guileless Hollander at once dug a hole in the cellar and buried $400, packed in a teakettle. This was fourteen years ago last Wednesday. On that day he rose at four o'clock in the morning and dug up his cash, with the confident expectation that it had been increased to $800. His disappointment was great, and when his friends interview him about mathematics now, he expresses his opinion: "Dem arithmetics ish all a lie."

It is related of the late King of Italy that when the Emperor of Germany was visiting him, and they had arranged to ride out together, Victor Emmanuel, knowing that the Emperor had difficulty in mounting his horse, caused some stairs to be made for him. The Emperor came out to mount, and found two pair of stairs, with two horses beside them.

"What!" said the Emperor, "do you mount in that way?"

"Always, Sire," replied the gallant King, swinging himself awkwardly off the stairs into the saddle.

He had done this out of respect for his guest.

Yankee.—An English writer on names, Dr. Robert Brown, remarks that the word "Yankee," now vaguely applied to all Americans in the Northern States, shows the light in which the early dwellers in New England were looked on by the aborigines. It is, in fact, the Indians' corruption of the term Anglais, or Englishmen, applied to the first settlers by the Frenchmen of the neighboring country of Canada. Hence Yengees, Yenghes, Yanghis, Yankees. It was used at least as early as 1713 by one Jonathan Hastings, a farmer, who applied it to his cider and other wares, as expressive of his intention that the world should believe that they were something very superior. At least, such is the legend. It is interesting and may possibly be even true.

Somebody's Mother.

The woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day;

The street was wet with a recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow,

She stood at the crossing and waited long,
Alone, uncared for, amid the throng

Of human beings who passed her by,
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street, with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of "school let out,"

Came the boys like a flock of sheep,
Hailing the snow piled white and deep.

Past the woman so old and gray
Hastened the children on their way,

Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir

Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.

At last came one of the merry troop—
The gayest laddie of all the group;

He paused beside her and whispered low,
"I'll help you across if you wish to go."

Her aged hand on his strong, young arm
She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,

He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong.

Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content,

"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all she's aged, and poor, and slow;

"And I hope some fellow will lend a hand
To help my mother, you understand,

"If ever she's poor, and old and gray,
When her own dear boy is far away."

And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said

Was, "God be kind to the noble boy,
Who is somebody's son, and pride and joy!"

—*Harper's Weekly.*

Goethe's Love.

"I was not created to be happy," said Goethe's philosophic friend, Philip Moritz; "and yet my whole being longs for happiness. Oh, I would willingly give my life for one day by the side of the one I love!"

"Do not trifle," said Goethe, angrily. "He who has striven and struggled as you have, dare not offer for any woman, however beautiful and seductive, to yield his life, which has been destined to a higher aim than mere success in love. Love is to man the perfume of his existence. Woman may intoxicate him for a while, may inspire him to poetical effusions, to great deeds, even; but he should hesitate to let her become his mistress, to let her be the *tyrant* of his existence. If she would enchain him, he must tear himself away, even if he tear out his own heart. Man possesses that which is more ennobling than mere feeling; he has intellect—soul."

"Ah!" cried Moritz, "it is easy to see that you have never loved madly, despairingly. You have never seen the woman you adore, and who perhaps reciprocates your passion, forced to marry another."

A shadow flitted over Goethe's brow, and the flashing brilliancy of his eyes was changed to a gloomy sadness. Gently, but quickly, he laid his hand upon Moritz's shoulder, saying, "In this hour, when two souls are revealed to each other, will I acknowledge to you that which I have never spoken of. I too love a woman who loves me, and yet can never be mine, for she is married to another. I love this sweet woman as I have never loved a mortal being. For years my existence has belonged to her; she has been the centre of all my thoughts. It would seem to me as if the earth were without a sun if she should vanish from life. I even bless the torture which her prudery, her alternate coldness and friendliness cause me, as it comes from her, from the highest bliss of feeling. This passion has swept through my soul, as if uniting itself in all my youthful loves, till, like a torrent, ever renewing itself, ever moving onward, it has become the highway of my future. Upon this stream floats the bark, laden with all my happiness, fame and poetry. The palaces which my fancy creates rise upon its shore. Every zephyr, however slight, makes me tremble. Every cloud which overshadows the brow of my beloved sweeps like a tempest over my own. I live upon her smile. A kind word falling from her lips makes me happy for days; and when she turns away from me with coldness and indifference I feel like one driven about as Orestes by the Furies!"

"You really are in love!" cried Moritz. "I will take back what I have said. You, the chosen of the gods, know all the human heart can suffer, even unhappy love!"

Almost angry, and with hesitation, Goethe answered him:

"I do not call this passion of mine an unhappy one, for in the very perception of it lies happiness. We are only wretched men when we lose self-control. To this point love shall never lead me. It yields me the highest delight, yet shall never bring me to self-destruction. Grief for it may, like a destructive whirlwind, crush every blossom of my heart, but it shall never destroy me. The man, the poet, must stand higher than the lover, for where the latter is about to yield to despair, the former will rise, and, with the defiance of Prometheus, challenge the gods to recognize the similitude that man can rise superior to sorrow, never despairing, never cursing Fate if all the rosy dreams of youth are not realities, but with upturned gaze stride over the waste places of life, consoling himself with the thought that only magnanimous souls can suffer and conquer magnanimously. Vanquished grief brings us nearer to the immortal, and gradually bears us from this vale of sorrow up to the brighter heights, nearer to Heaven—the earth, with her petty confusion, lying like a worthless tool at our feet."

"It is Heavenly to be able to say that, and divine to perceive it," cried Moritz, bursting into tears. "The miseries of life chain me to the dust, and do not permit me to mount to the heights which a hero like Goethe reaches victorious. It is indeed sublime to conquer one's self, and be willing to resign the happiness which flees us. But see how weak I am—I cannot do it! I can never give up the one I love. It seems as if I could move heaven and earth to conquer at last, and that I must die if I do not succeed—die like Werther."

Goethe's eyes flashed with anger, and, with heightened color, he exclaimed, "You all repeat the same litany; do not make me answerable for all your weaknesses, and blame poor Werther for the creations of your own imagination. I, who am the author of Werther, am free from this abominable sentimentality. Why cannot others be, who only read what I have conceived? But pardon my violence," he continued with a milder voice and a gentler manner. "Never did an author create a work which brought him at the same time so great fame and bitter reproach as this work has brought to me. 'The Sorrows of Young Werther' have indeed been transformed into the sorrows of young Goethe; and I fear that old Goethe will have to suffer for it. I have spoken to you as a friend to a friend; cherish my words, take them to heart, and arise from the dust; shake off the self-strewn ashes from your head. Enter again, as a brave champion, the combat of life—summon to your aid cunning, power, prudence and audacity, to conquer your love. Whether you succeed or not, then you aim at the greatest of battles—that of mind over matter; then remember my farewell words.

"From the power which binds all men, he frees himself who conquers himself. Farewell! If ever you need the encouragement of a friend, if ever a sympathizing soul is necessary to you, come to Weimar; sympathy and appreciation can never fail you there."

"Oh! I will surely go," answered Moritz, deeply moved, and pressing heartily Goethe's offered hand.

"One thing more I have to say to you: Live much with nature; accustom yourself to regard the sparrow, the flower, or the stone, as worthy of your attention as the wonderful phœnix or the monuments of the ancients with their illegible inscriptions. To walk with nature is balsam for a weary soul; gently touched by her soft hands the recovery is most rapid. I have experienced it, and do experience it daily. Now, once more, farewell; in the true sense of the word, fare-thee-well! I wish that I could help you in other ways than by mere kind words. It pains me, indeed, that I can render you no other aid or hope. You alone can do what none other can do for you. Farewell!"

Dear Bread in Constantinople.

We are in the midst of a money panic. The theory of a paternal Government is that it should act on communistic principles to the extent of providing bread for the people at a reasonable price. The production of bread is under severe restrictions, and the Government daily pounces on ambulant bread-men to weigh their loaves and to confiscate the stock if one loaf is under weight. But gold has gone up 20 per cent. in twenty-four hours, and the wisest precautions of the fathers of the faithful have failed. Men went hungry to bed last night because the bakers will not take paper money, whose value will shrink 10 per cent. while the bread is baking. I saw a Turkish girl of nineteen or twenty, standing near a baker's shop yesterday with wrath in her eye. Her veil had fallen, and so, in fact, had her outer mantle. Her face was finely moulded, her eye black as jet. Her cheeks were flushed with excitement, and her nostrils were dilated. The trouble was that she has been able to earn five piastres a day with which to buy bread for her mother, two small children and herself. At the beginning of the war bread was one and three-quarter piastres per *oke*, and it required two okes of bread every day for the family. As the paper depreciated, the price of bread was increased, but her wages remained five piastres a day, as before. Yesterday the poor girl was informed by the baker that the price of bread had been raised to five piastres the oke. Still she earns only five piastres per day. Unfortunately she is not the only victim to "the times." The suffering in the city has become very great, and I fear that in the country it may be much worse, even in regions distant from the seat of war. At Erzeroum the people are almost starving. Flour is five times the ordinary price, and the poor suffer doubly because no fuel is to be had. Many have fled, but the common people cannot flee.—*Constantinople Letter in the N. Y. Tribune.*

BONAPARTE'S MANNER.—Generally the speeches of Bonaparte were lucid and sparkling; they were concise, vigorous, full of power and sense, but wanting in feeling. The impression excited by this young man was a painful admiration; the mind was dazzled by the superiority of his talents, but the heart felt oppressed. There was not to be found in him any trace of that generous magnanimity that forestalls confidence, and forms the most beautiful feature in the character of heroes. * * * Among the personages met in the different scenes just described, Bonaparte alone seemed to possess the habits and easy air given by frequenting society. His smooth auburn hair was dressed in a cue, it was not powdered, and hung very low over his forehead and the sides of his face; his eyes were fed with fatigue. He had the smooth, sallow coloring that physiologists state to belong to melancholy temperaments, and is, in their opinion, an index of the greatest powers of mind. Lastly, as said before, he was quite destitute of gentleness or grace. His actions and words always bore the impress of a harsh arrogance, making his superiority always felt, but by making others ill at ease. As he was going away the Marquis Henry somewhat happily expressed the painful feeling he had experienced. "General," was his departing speech, "why cannot men love you as much as they are compelled to esteem and admire you?"—*Recollections of the Marquis de Beauregard.*

A BLIND man was made a Doctor of Medicine at Chicago last Tuesday. R. H. Babcock was afflicted with inflammation of the eyes when he was quite young, and eventually lost his sight. He resolved to study medicine. He has been one of the most promising students in the Medical School, and was graduated with high honors. His sense of touch is so acute that by running his fingers over his bookshelves he can pick out a volume before his "reader" can find it for him. He has made a thorough study of anatomy by means of his fingers, and can dissect nerves with the utmost precision. His sense of hearing is so acute that he can distinguish the voice of every one of his classmates on catching the faintest syllable, and detects sounds within a man's chest which nobody else can hear. He intends to make a specialty of throat and lung diseases, and to confine himself to office practice.

BY making the twenty-second of February a legal holiday, hundreds of young men now cherish the memory of George Washington by sitting in the rear of beer saloons playing seven-up for drinks, who could otherwise be engaged in their usual daily toil that would knock all thoughts of the Father of his Country out of their heads.—*Norristown Herald.*

SCIENTISTS show us that they can trace a period when the North Sea did not exist, and at the same time that England and the southern part of Scandinavia were joined to the continent of Europe.

The End of a Washington Romance.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells the following about Mr. J. Scott Laughton, who died recently in Algeria.

About thirteen months ago society was stirred to its utmost depths by the marriage of Mr. Laughton to a Madame Bergmann, a lady his senior by more than twenty years. Mr. Laughton was a handsome, agreeable young man. He had been in college with the youngest son of Hon. Hamilton Fish, who brought him to Washington, and through his father obtained for Mr. Laughton a clerkship in the Alabama Claims Commission.

After two years' existence this commission expired last January year, and the world says that during that time Mr. Laughton had acquired luxurious tastes, which he saw no way of gratifying except by a marriage *de convenance.* Madame Bergmann was a charming lady with a princely establishment, and no incumbrance except a lovely daughter fourteen years old. The young man certainly won her affections, for she was romantically in love, and he seemed to be equally so. They bravely faced the ridicule which good society only thinly disguised, and they seemed to be very happy in their few months of wedded life. The handsomest evening entertainments of last winter were Mr. and Mrs. Laughton's Monday *soirees.* The bride, with her *petite* form, blonde curls and girlish dress, appeared quite youthful.

Had she ever possessed beauty the disparity in age might not have been so marked. Had the world not been meddlesome both parties might have enjoyed many years of happiness, but it is said that the young husband was badgered so cruelly that in a few months his health gave way. His illness was protracted through the spring months. As soon as he was able to travel his wife removed him to her country seat at Torresdale, near Philadelphia. In September it was announced that her house in this city was for rent, and that she had gone to Europe to try the climate of Algeria for the benefit of her husband's health.

Secretary Schurz rented the house, and no cheering news was received concerning the invalid. He died on the 28th of January. Society is again busy in ascribing his death to the ridicule to which he was subjected, and which wore upon a delicate, sensitive temperament.

Facts for Those Who Burn Kerosene.

Kerosene oil is one of the products derived from refining crude petroleum as it comes from the well.

The oil is always more or less dangerous, according to the amount of volatile gases left in it.

Every lamp filled with the fluid is liable to explode after burning several hours.

But no explosion will ever happen with the lamp full.

The danger comes from the constant generation of an invisible vapor in the confined space above the oil. This vapor, which is inflammable, is caused by the heat of the burner communicated to the oil; but it will not explode unless exposed to flame. The metal attachments on lamps often become 40° warmer than the oil, which is itself sometimes as high as 200°. Hence, kerosene, to be entirely safe, should be near 150° proof.

But very little of the oil used is as good as this. Of sixty-three samples tested, only *eight* were found entirely safe. This will account for the terrible loss of human life from the almost universal use of kerosene oil. In the United States alone, last year, over 100 deaths per week were reported from accidents by kerosene.

A simple test is to place a tablespoonful of the oil in a saucer and apply a lighted match; if the oil ignites, it is unsafe, never use it. If it does *not* take fire it is not *necessarily* safe; because the temperature of the oil in the open air is not so great as that in a burning lamp.

The only reliable test is one made by slowly heating some oil in which a thermometer is placed, constantly noting the number of degrees and applying a lighted match, not to the oil, but to the vapor, if any, just above the surface. If the oil flashes below 120° reject it.

This flashing point is the temperature at which the oil emits an inflammable vapor, and depends upon the quantity of naphtha or gasoline in the oil. This point should always be higher than the temperature that the oil ever reaches in a lamp, which is often 100 degrees.

Cautions. 1. Keep the metallic parts of lamps clean and the air passages open.

2. After a lamp has been burning three or more hours at one time, never relight again till filled.

3. In extinguishing the light, turn the wick down quite low and allow a few seconds to intervene before blowing out the flickering flame, or, better still, do not blow it out, but let it "flicker" out.

In Suspense.

The following is dodging around the country credited to the Elmira *Gazette.* It was stolen from the first number of this paper:

"The time has come at last," said Mr. Bidlack impressively, looking his wife squarely in the eye. "I have known for several days that it was inevitable, and might happen at any time."

"Why, dear! What is it? What can you mean? You look so depressed. It cannot be—and yet—oh, relieve this killing suspense! Alexander, have you—have you failed?" said his wife with clasped hands.

"No, my dear; my credit is yet unimpaired, and business is looking up."

"You don't mean to say, dear, that your old pain in the head has come back?"

"No."

"You have'nt had to pay that note for your brother Joseph?"

"No."

"Have you—now tell me, Alexander Bidlack, have you had another attack of vertigo?"

"No."

"Has your cashier broken his Murphy pledge?"

"No."

"Now I know—I expected it—I knew it all the time—I felt sure it would be so—Mr. Debonaire has asked for Seraphina?"

"No, nothing of the kind."

"Then tell me—without waiting another minute—what has happened—I can bear it—let me know the worst!"

"Well, that breeches button I told you about has got tired hanging by one thread, and here it is."

WHAT'S your occupation, bub?" asked a visitor at the Capitol of a bright boy whom he met in the corridor. The boy happened to be a page in the House. "I am running for Congress, sir," he replied. —*New York Commercial.*

Siftings From the Kitchen Fire.

ANNIE L. JACK.

I was standing at the table cutting out triangles and squares and loops in doughnuts when Lucretia came in.

"Indigestible!" said she, sternly.

"I don't know," I replied, "for they are made nearly according to Marion Harland's best recipe and I think you will find them light and eatable."

"How do you manage it?" she inquired?

"Well, I just make them up like biscuits only put in sugar and mix with cold milk with as little handling as possible, and they are quite harmless!"

"How many things we try to see in that light!" she sighed.

"No matter," said I, "half the troubles of our lives come from calculating that it must be so, or from an intemperate use of the good things given us."

"I think I should be very sick if I believed every doughnut I ate would make me so, or if I took too many, or if I neglected fresh air and exercise as many do, and then blamed the food for my headache. There are some things money cannot buy."

"Not many," said Lucretia. "I cannot name one."

"I can name three," said I, "that are not in the market—*health, brains* and *love,* and these united are happiness."

"Do you really think so?" with a sigh.

"Think so!" I repeated. "I know it." "You go through the world saying that money can buy everything, when you know how many invalids rolling in wealth would give all they possess for a life of health for enjoyment. You see the children of a millionaire often imbecile and weak in brain. Will money remedy that? And I know of those who have all of this world's goods they can spend; yes, and added to this friends and position with fame, as a reward for their brain-work, who lack the highest blessing a woman can enjoy, pure domestic affection, before which all else becomes as nothing.

"So you see I am right when I affirm that money cannot buy the three things I have mentioned. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that only the rich are happy. Many a family united by ties of affection, and in comfortable circumstances surrounded by an atmosphere of love, reach nearer to the height we call happiness, than the wealthy man and woman, who often meet only at meal times or in society with no loving words or looks to cheer each other in the battle of life. No! Lucretia, do not let me hear you say again that money can buy everything," and as I finished the last of the doughnuts in the form of a ring and fried it successfully unbroken, the family poet stepped in and while appropriating the last mentioned specimen of my culinary art handed me these lines:

Life without health! the blooming cheek
Cannot be had for gold.
The sparkling eyes, that health bespeak,
Are neither bought nor sold.

Life without thought! fair reason's power
No riches can control;
The gift of knowledge is a dower
For mind, and heart, and soul.

Life without love! not wealth I choose,
Nor fame, nor honor mine.
If life's best gifts my heart must lose
Love, human and divine.

PINEAPPLE MARMALADE.—Select the largest, ripest, and most perfect pineapples that can be found; pare them and cut out all the blemishes; grate them on a large dish, using a coarse grater, and omitting the hard core which goes down to the center of each; or, in the absence of a grater, cut them in small bits. Add an equal weight of the best double refined sugar (in lumps); put them into a preserving kettle, and mix them well together; set over a moderate and very clear fire, and boil and skim well, stirring it after skimming. After the scum has ceased to appear, stir the marmalade frequently until it is done, which will be in an hour or an hour and a half after it has come to a boil. But if it is not smooth, clear, and bright in that time, continue the boiling until it is. This is a delicious preparation of pineapple.—*Goodhomes' Domestic Cyclopædia.*

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Have plenty of fine crushed cracker crumbs—either soda or butter crackers—put a layer in the bottom of a buttered pudding-dish, wet slightly with oyster liquor and milk mixed; next a layer of oysters, season with salt and pepper and small bits of butter, then more crumbs and oysters alternately until the dish is full. Let the top layer be crumbs. Beat an egg and mix it with a little milk to pour over the top, cover the dish and bake half an hour. Remove the cover a few minutes before taking from the oven, to let brown.

CONFECTIONARY CAKE.—Three cups of sugar; one and a half cups of butter; one and a half cups of sweet milk; yelks of five eggs and whites of two beaten separately (whites of three left out for frosting); one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream-of-tartar; four and a half cups of flour. Divide into three equal parts—each in a separate dish; add to one-third, one cup of raisins chopped fine; one-half cup of citron; one cup of currants; one teaspoonful each of clover, cinnamon and nutmeg; bake in layers and frost.

ORANGE CAKE.—Three eggs; one cup of sugar; butter size of an egg; one cup of flour; one teaspoonful of cream-of-tartar and one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of milk; bake in three layers; put between each layer the whites of two beaten eggs, with grated rind and juice of one orange and powdered sugar.

GINGER DROP CAKES.—Two cupfuls molasses, one cupful lard, half a cupful boiling water poured on a heaping dessertspoonful of soda, one egg, one dessertspoonful cinnamon, one-quarter spoonful cloves, one teaspoonful salt; put in a good deal of flour before pouring in the boiling water; stir it quite stiff, and drop in a dripping pan.

SPONGE CAKE.—Two eggs; one-half cup of sugar; two-thirds of a cup of flour; two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; flavor. Cut in two and put custard between.

THE VALUE OF DOGS IN VIRGINIA.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* of the 7th inst. says: "Mr. Hunter's dog bill passed the House without a dissenting voice. This bill allows owners to value their dogs at $100, and to pay to the Commissioner the tax on that amount, which is $1 for the first dog and 50 cents for all others. After the dog is so listed for taxation he becomes as much personal property as a cow or a horse. Of course no one is compelled to pay the tax; it is purely voluntary. It will have the effect of stopping the stealing of valuable dogs, and a stolen dog will be as rare as a stolen horse. This tax will place some thousand dollars in the State Treasury."

A LOOSE barrel can stand more liquor than a tight man.

Watching the Tigers.

The caged lion or tiger is seen at a great disadvantage; he is a prisoner and cannot be expected to show off. At the London Zoological Gardens a play-ground has been attached to the cage of the tigers, sufficiently large for them to sport in and exhibit some of their jungle habits. Mr. Buckland thus describes in *Land and Water* what he saw while looking at the tigers in their play-ground:

It was indeed a beautiful sight to see these lovely, gigantic cats, the four tigers, gradually emerge one by one into their new, large, open play-ground. When they arrived at the opening, it was very beautiful to watch them crouch down, making themselves appear as small as possible.

Finding nothing hurt or alarmed them, they curiously examined the trunks of the trees and rock-work placed there for their especial benefit. They trusted to their sense of smell rather than to their sense of sight.

One of the greatest ornaments the tiger's head possesses besides the regulation V mark over the eyes, which is observable in all thoroughbred tigers, the loveliness of their countenances is much enhanced by the long graceful whiskers, situated for the most part on each side of the upper lip.

To the lower end of each whisker is adjoined a very large bulb of nerve-matter, and from this bulb of nerve matter goes directly to the brain a nerve. This nerve is in fact a telegraph wire, and the whiskers are the office at which news is received.

When the tiger is crouching for, or gradually creeping up to its prey in the jungle, these whiskers act like so many sentries, which warn it to keep to the right or left, that the coast is clear or obstructed, so that when the animal's eyes are fully occupied watching its prey, the whiskers act as watchful sentries to guide it.

When the four tigers were loose in their play-ground, and the door closed behind them, they at once began to play, and very beautiful were their movements as they ran after each other, tumbled and gamboled like young kittens before a fire, their coats looking like satin in the warm sun.

All of a sudden a new and most interesting object made its appearance. This was a young and very white zebu calf of a few days old, which came out of its shed, that was situated in full sight of the cage only a few yards off.

The moment he saw it one of the tigers crouched to the ground, and remained stationary and statue-like, watching the innocent-looking baby zebu. He was all fixed and statue-like, perfectly motionless, except the very tip of his tail, about two inches of which kept jerking from side to side, signifying great anxiety, expectation, and readiness for immediate action.

Presently the other three perceived that their comrade had seen something. They also instantly assumed various attitudes, indicating their intense desire to kill this young zebu calf and eat him.

This group of four magnificent tigers, all intent upon one and the same object, was grand in the extreme. It was also very interesting to observe that the mother of the young zebu seemed to know instinctively that her calf was in danger, as she seemed to warn it in her own peculiar way.

Teaching Crime and What the Teacher Got for It.

A noted criminal character, known as Old Zoy, frequented Orange county, N. Y., for many years, spending most of his time in Goshen jail. He used to teach children to steal. At one time he was at the Finchville store, talking in his usual strain: "My little lads, why don't you steal something? and then you will have plenty of money and good clothes, like Uncle Zoy. When I want anything I come down to Finchville, or go out among the farmers, and collect my pork and butter returns, and you see Uncle Zoy always has plenty of money."

The Goshen *Republican* gives the following account of what followed:

Some farmers of the vicinity, happening to be in the store at the time, could not stand Uncle Zoy's criminal lectures to their children; and having already suffered sufficiently from his depredations, resolved to get rid of Zoy forever. So providing themselves with a dozen hickory gads, they proceeded to belabor Zoy's broad back and shoulders. For a few moments he withstood the punishment with all the stoicism of an Indian warrior. But the stripes began to fall thicker and faster, until Uncle Zoy was compelled to supplicate for mercy. But the only response of the indignant farmers was: "You'll collect your butter and pork returns, will you, you old scoundrel? We'll give you an installment of your returns now!" and whack, whack, came down the rods again on Zoy's back and shoulders, with a resound that might have been heard clear out to Mount Hope. At length Zoy lay down flat in the road, covering his face to save it from the blows of his merciless persecutors; and finally promising never again to visit Finchville, "to get his returns," he made a superhuman effort to regain his feet, and ran for his life; and this was Uncle Zoy's last visit to Finchville neighborhood.

Practical Joking in Norway.

The presentation of Christmas gifts in Norway is the chief diversion of the season, and in this many strange customs are observed. Thus, in some districts, the gift is hid in a truss of hay or straw, or sometimes it is placed in a bag of chaff. The donator then watches his opportunity and slyly fixes the truss of hay above the door of his friend's room. When the latter enters the hay falls on him, to the great enjoyment of the kindly conspirators, who are probably watching close at hand. Then ensues an eager and exciting search. The truss is ripped open, hands thrust in and out through the straw or hay till the gift is found, at which moment the donators generally disclose their presence by shouts of delight and the expression of good wishes for the season and the year to come. The bag of chaff is also a source of endless and innocent merriment. In its fall from the top of the door it covers the receiver with a cloud of dust, and small particles that adhere to his beard enter the fur of his coat, and make him feel as uncomfortable and look as ridiculous as can well be desired by the most ardent promoters of practical jokes. But as he opens his eyes he at once notices lying in the mess around him a welcome present which has been secreted in the chaff. It may well be imagined with what delight children join in this rough play, and how it materially assists to pass the long winter season.

A BOSTON bachelor owns a dress-coat which he has loaned to twenty-three bridegrooms to get married in.

Contrast Between Pope Pius IX. and Leo XIII.

Friends and enemies alike combine to invest the new Pope's character with all the attributes of greatness. Even those uncompromising partisans of the Church who accept its visible head, whoever he be, as an embodiment of the Divine essence of its Invisible Founder, and who seemed at a loss for words to do justice to the faultless nature of the late Infallible, draw a contrast between the departed and the living High Priest, sadly to the disparagement of the former; and nothing seems to delight them more than to count the instances in which Pope Pecci, in his unguarded moments, warns his subordinates who presume to have any other will than his own by that almost stereotyped phrase, "*Io non son Pio Nono.*" Pius IX., they tell us, doted on the world, on its crowds, on the din of its applause, he hated solitude and self-concentration; he was ready to die of *ennui* at the end of a few weeks country residence, could not bear to commune with himself alone for one moment, never read a book in the thirty-two years of his Pontificate, listened eagerly to all gossip and scandal, and, thanks to his marvelous memory, recalled whatever he had been told by the worthless and evil men who surrounded him to the charge and detriment of their betters. Leo XIII., on the contrary, is a silent, solitary spirit, addicted to study and meditation, a hater of vain twaddle, a contemner of personalities, fond of grave conversation, looking at everything from an elevated point of view, seldom laughing, sparing in words, reading and writing almost incessantly. A distinguished author, no mean poet, a first-rate Latin scholar, he, soon after his election, and upon his first release from the absorbing care of his new situation, shut himself up, and is elaborating and writing with his own hand the encyclic which he is to address to the Catholic world, and which is for the Pope what for a newly enthroned sovereign would be his crown speech. Those endless encyclics and allocutions by which Pope Mastai wearied rather than edified his contemporaries, were composed by Monsignor Fioramonti, and in later times by Monsignors Nocella and Mercurelli, upon some meager notes jotted down by the Pope in the Italian tongue. Not unfrequently he merely gave out his theme verbally and in general terms, leaving his scribe to fill it up with his own flourishes, or to take some hints from the astute and worldly-wise Cardinal Antonelli. Leo XIII. allows no man to body forth his conceits or to develop his views. He sits at his table for hours and writes down every word with his own hand. When at work he brooks no disturbance; his preference is for country solitude; he walks alone with hasty steps in his garden, busy with the lofty thoughts which are to leave a mark on his Pontificate.—*London Times.*

Hazing the Dead.

In 1831-2 some of the law and order students of Bowdoin College undertook to stop all hazing and other like irregularities. Some circumstances made one of the leaders of the anti-hazing party especially obnoxious.

One night, about midnight, seven of the hazers broke into his room and seized him in his sleep. It did not take him long to wake up sufficiently to comprehend the situation. Resistance was useless. He instantly decided to play "possum" and feign death. He was borne down two flights of stairs with a rush, in no gentle hands, and, with many a wrench and bruise, to the pump. But he never moved; he lay perfectly limp in their hands. The device succeeded. When they reached the pump one of the assailants exclaimed, "He is dead!" The frightened students dropped him on the ground and fled. The sight of the pump and the wet platform revived the dead, and he arose and pursued the fleeing students. Fear added wings to their flight, they were all masked, and they all made good their escape. For six weeks he absolutely refused to talk about the affair even with his most intimate friends. Every one thought it buried forever. In consequence the actors became communicative. They "leaked." Then, one morning, he waited on a lawyer in the town. The warrants were issued, the seven perpetrators were all arrested—if we are not mistaken, were marched out of the recitation room—one morning by the constable, and seventeen collegians were summoned as witnesses to prove the facts. The whole college was in an uproar. Thoroughly frightened, the hazers signed a confession, which was publicly read in the college chapel, and paid all the costs of the prosecution. The case was discontinued; so was hazing in that college, and for that period of its history. Some of the most distinguished citizens of Maine took pains to thank the student for thus proving that law was supreme in college as out of it. The student himself is now a leading professor in one of our theological seminaries.—*Christian Union.*

Prince Gortschakoff.

With the single exception of Bismarck, the most prominent and influential man in Europe at the present time is the Russian Prime Minister. The following facts of his history and character, from *Harper's Weekly*, are interesting:

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Prime Minister, who has been at the head of the government since 1856, and is now eighty years old, is conceded to be one of the most agreeable men in the empire, and those who like him best are the men who have served constantly under his orders. He is the richest man in Russia, the subject highest in rank, the real ruler of the empire; nor could anything shake him from his post except a great national disaster leading to a unanimous public outcry against the Government. He would not have prospered as the minister of a representative government, for the gifts which make him supreme at the council table, in the drawing-rooms, and in the private colloquies with embassadors, would have been thrown away on popular assemblies. He has none of the bluff petulancy of Bismarck, nor of the smirking readiness of retort which enables Count Andrassy to manage the Austro-Hungarian Parliaments. He talks slowly, writes grandiloquently, and gives high-minded reasons for everything he advises or does. Persons who might have expected him to explain some tortuous piece of policy on cynical grounds are staggered by his semblance of perfect good faith, and by the reassuring promises which he makes in a tone of stately gentleness, to which his venerable appearance gives the stamp of wisdom and truth. His strength is patience; his talent lies in seizing opportunities the moment they arrive; and these opportunities come through the simplicity of the foreigners who trust him.

WAR! WAR!

WAR!

As ENGLAND AND RUSSIA are about to declare war, so is

THE GREAT

San Francisco

AUCTION STORE!

NEXT DOOR TO WOODLAND BANK

The prices of our goods are within the reach of all. We are and always have been

AGAINST MONOPOLY

We have also been very fortunate in a late purchase of goods. Our

NEW IMPORTATIONS

Consist of Everything in the

DRY GOODS

Line. We are determined to

Sell Cheap for Cash

For the benefit of the general public, and you will find on inspection that the prices of our goods are

LOWER

Than Any Other House

IN WOODLAND!

It may appear strange to the public that we can do this, but the following telegram will show how we are enabled to do this:

NEW YORK, March 1st, 1878.

Messrs. Gosliner & Co., Woodland:—We have been informed by your buyer, Mr. Armstrong, that you will take our whole stock of Merchandise. You can have the same for thirty-five (35) cents on the dollar, for cash. The whole bill will amount to $22,004.45. Yours,
HOLMES, MURPHY & CO.

WOODLAND, March 3d.

Messrs. Holmes, Murphy & Co., New York:—We accept your offer. You will send the goods upon your receipt of this. We have remitted by telegraph to Mr. Armstrong, our buyer, the amount of $22,004.45. Yours,
GOSLINER & CO.

It would be impossible for us to enumerate the articles of the

Immense Stock

IT IS ARRIVING EVERY DAY

Therefore we beg your inspection, as it is the only method by which

We Can Convince You of the Cheapness of our goods.

ALL WE ASK IS FOR YOU TO

GIVE US A CALL!

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

THE GREAT

SAN FRANCISCO

Auction Store!

Next Door to the Bank,

MAIN ST., - - WOODLAND,

GOSLINER & CO.,

sp4wtf Proprietors.

The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND. CAL:

Thursday, April 25th, 1878.

Democratic County Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Yolo County in Woodland, on Saturday next, April 27th, 1878, for the transaction of such business as may come before the Committee.

H. GWINN, Chairman,
JAS. A. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District.

A general desire having been expressed of divesting the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of all party politics, and of selecting such men as may best represent the interests of the conservative voters and the taxpayers of all parties, the undersigned hereby request the voters of the Third Congressional District to send delegates to a CONVENTION, to be held at the city of MARYSVILLE, on TUESDAY, MAY 14th 1878, for the purpose of recommending EIGHT candidates from the District to the conservative voters of the State.

The Convention will be composed of one Delegate from each county, and one for each 500 votes, or fraction thereof greater than 250, cast for Members of the Assembly. Each county will select Delegates in any manner the voters may choose, either through the machinery of party organization or otherwise.

LAKE COUNTY.	A. L. Hart,
W. W. Greene,	W. S. Green,
D. M. Hansen,	Jackson Hart,
E. M. Paul,	T. J. Hart,
J. W. Everett,	J. H. Leining.
R. Kennedy,	BUTTE COUNTY.
L. S. Simmons,	D. R. Perkins,
H. C. Boggs,	J. P. Leonard,
F. D. Tunis,	G. W. Stevens,
J. W. Elliott,	John C. Gray.
A. P. McCarty,	YOLO COUNTY.
J. D. Robinson,	F. S. Freeman,
J. H. Jamison,	J. D. Stephens,
J. L. Smythe,	E. R. Lowe,
R. H. Lawrence,	John Tackney,
David Williams,	E. Follett,
COLUSA COUNTY.	C. H. Garoutte,
S. M. Bishop,	G. D. Fiske,
J. H. Jones,	N. Wyckoff,
A. Montgomery,	N. Schardin,
W. F. Goad,	D. M. Burns,
M. L. Tindall,	A. E. Wagstaff,
W. P. Harrington,	H. C. Yerby,
W. H. Belton,	Wm. Saunders.
John Boggs,	SIERRA COUNTY.
Stephen Addington,	J. A. Vaughn,
W. K. Estill,	O. H. Spaulding,
D. H. Arnold,	S. Howe,
S. Harris,	N. B. Fish,
C. Kopf,	W. H. Burgess.
S. F. Wilkins,	

DRAINAGE CANAL.

The passage of the law creating the Sacramento Drainage District and providing for an opening or outlet for the waters of the Sacramento Valley through the Montezuma hills, is already bearing good fruit. The farmers along the river on both sides, and on the outer edges of the tules universally believe the execution of the law, in a spirit of fairness, will, to a very great extent, relieve their lands of injurious water in the future, and thus render them cultivable in all seasons. This belief is giving them courage and hope, and they are shutting up the gaps in the levees and putting their places in order with a promptness that would never have been shown had not the law been passed. The hope is universal that prompt action will characterize the Commissioners who shall be appointed by the Governor and who will be charged with the survey and work, and that the opening through the hills will at least be made during the present season. It is very generally believed that if this opening be made wide and deep enough, the tules will be drained very much more rapidly that they are now, and thousands of acres will, without any more work under the law, be thoroughly reclaimed from floods. Whether this belief be warranted or not, and whether these hopes will ever be realized or not, the effects of the passage of the bill are already apparent on all sides. Among these effects, not the least is the confidence given to farmers in the value of their farms located on the low lands of the district. Notwithstanding many of them have had their levees washed away, and have been heavy losers in stock, fences and other property, they hold their farms as high as they did before the flood, and very few would exchange lands with those on the highes tables, where high waters never reach, but where drouths are sometimes as destructive to crops as floods. Very large areas will be re-seeded to alfalfa along the Sacramento river the present season, and back levees will be built to keep off the back water in the future, says the *Record-Union.*

CHEERFUL.

Secretary Evarts seems to maintain a cheerful frame of mind. At Omaha recently, when interviewed by a press reporter, he said that "the great mass of the people were in sympathy with the Administration, but that their sentiments were not rspresented through leading politicians in Congress, or through a majority of the Press." It is not necessary to inquire how the Secretary obtained the facts upon which this opinion is based, since he entertains it, and doubtless with good reason; but it may be remarked that the Secretary set aside the barometers of public opinion, which are oftener than otherwise correct in their conclusions. The leading politicians in Congress are more inclined to follow public opinion than to lead it, and the most independent newspaper that was ever published can only maintain a position a little in advance of the public. When, therefore, a member of the Cabinet arrives at the conclusion that the Press and politicians do not reflect the public sentiment, he should carefully review his ground and assure himself that it is the Press and politicians that are in error—not himself. So says the *Call.*

THE following is the substance of the Democratic State platform of Illinois, which was adopted on the 11th instant: It expresses confidence in the people; opposes sumptuary legislation; demands a reduction of the taxes; a tariff for revenue only; a graduated income tax; taxation of treasury notes and bonds by States Counties and Municipalities; the immediate repeal of the Resumption Act; no distinction between gold and silver coin; no further contraction or reduction of the public debt; low interest bonds; no subsidies; repeal of the Bankrupt Law; a restriction of the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts and the regulation of convict labor.

PLOWING WET SOIL.

It is getting late to plow and put in barley, oats and other spring crops, and yet some soils are wet and unfit for plowing and cultivating. Many farmers will undoubtedly be tempted to start the plow and put in seed before their judgment tells them the soil is fit to work. Better wait than thus injure the soil for a term of years. Wet plowing is almost ruinous to all varieties of heavy soils. Brick is made by working clay when wet. So in making levees, engineers always direct that the soil be worked and moved when as wet as possible, when it packs and becomes impenatrable to air and water. Where great precaution is necessary to stop water with soil, the practice is to puddle the soil; that is, to work it in water and thus form a thick mud. Almost any variety of soil so worked and used for levees will exclude water, says the San Francisco *Commercial.* So, if land be plowed and harrowed when wet, it packs so closely together that necessary air for plant growth is excluded, and water that falls upon the surface fails to reach the roots, because it cannot penetrate it. If the planting season be late there is reason to believe that we will have a late growing season to mature crops. Better wait and trust to proper cultivation, if it be a little later, than injure the soil by wet plowing.

THE RIVAL POWERS.

The tenure of late dispatches goes to prove that both the English and Russian Cabinets are willing to accept the principle that the Congress shall meet to examine what changes are necessary in existing treaties, but England insists on a clear and formal recognition of the wide principle that all great changes in the East, such as those proposed by the treaty of San Stefano, constitute European and not merely Russio-Turkish questions. Russia's acceptance of this principle will greatly depend on the manner in which it is formulated. There may be a secret concession that the exclusion of Europe from all knowledge of negotiations between Russia and Turkey was a grave mistake, but there certainly will be no open avowal to that effect. Meanwhile Austria-Russian negotiations are proceeding. The points of view are still wide apart, but are said to be approaching each other. Austria does not wish to annex territory, but wishes to extend the sphere of her political, military and commercial interests, particularly in the direction of the Salonica and Mitiovitza Railway. It is believed that Russia will yield on the question of withdrawing her troops to Adrianople, if the British fleet retires from Besika Bay.

YIELD OF WOOD.

Ordinarily fifty or sixty cords of wood per acre is a large yield. In many of the States the best wood lands yield a much less quantity, and rarely is found an acre of virgin forest yielding one hundred cords of marketable wood. In Oregon, however, according to estimates given to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, among the evergreens and oaks the yield is simply enormous. In one county there are thousands of acres, which would yield from 300 to 600 cords per acre. Oak-timbered lands yield an average of 100 cords per acre. Says the annual report of the Land Office in relation to this land: "It will produce from 25,000 to 30,000 feet per acre," and "there are vast tracts that would cover the entire surface with cord wood ten feet high." The reports speak of forests of pine trees from one to fifteen feet in diameter, and 200 to 300 feet high, and red and yellow pines of gigantic growth, often attaining a height of 300 feet, and from nine to twelve feet in diameter.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Governor Irwin to-day appointed as Commissioners of the Sacramento River Drainage District, authorized by the Act passed by the late Legislature, the following gentlemen: W. F. Knox, for Sacramento county; R. S. Carey, for Yolo county; and Henry E. McCune for Solano county. Messrs. Knox and Carey are well known in this community, and their appintment will give general satisfaction. Mr. McCune is a staunch citizen of Solano and ex-Senator from that county. The Commission will soon organize and the appointment of a competent Secretary and Engineers will follow. Each Commissioner must give a bond in the sum of $200,000, and the Secretary in the sum of $50,000, says the *Bee.* Mr. Carey, the Commissioner for Yolo, is a very large land-owner in the District—perhaps as heavily interested as any one individual. We believe his appointment by Governor Irwin will give very general satisfaction, as also that of the other Commissioners.

PLANTING WHEAT.

Some of the English leaders in agricultural improvements are advocating the putting in of wheat as we plant corn—in hills and rows. The objects to be secured by this mode of planting are, first, a more compact bed and covering for the seed, and, second, greater room for the stooling and development of the plant. The great London farmer, Mecchi, makes the point that the wheat seed needs compact soil immediately about it to induce a healthy and rapid germination and growth, and the roots of the plant grow much more vigorously, and take up nourishment more freely from closely pressed soil than from porons and open soil. Hence he and some other high farmers have been planting the wheat seed with dibbles, and have found the increased crop to pay all extra expenses of labor and time, according to the *Record Union.*

TALENT AND TACT.

Talent is something; tact is everything. Talent is serious, sober and respectable; tact is all that, and more too. It is not a sixth sense, but it is the life of all the five. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, and the lively touch; it is the interpreter of all riddles, the surmounter of all difficulties, the remover of all obstacles. It is useful in all places and at all times; it is useful in solitude, for it shows a man his way into the world; it is useful in society, for it shows him his way through the world. Talent is power, tact is skill; talent is weight, tact is momentum; talent knows what to do, tact knows how to do it; talent makes a man respectable, tact will make him respected; talent is wealth, tact is ready money. For all the practical purposes of life, tact carries against talent ten to one.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

No Question of such magnitude and importance has presented itself to the people of California since her admission into the Union as this one of the Constitutional Convention. Politics must be ignored and partisanship made subversive to the best interests of the State. We do not want a Democratic or Republican Constitution; we want one that will be the embodiment of wisdom—the prodigy of great minds. California boasts among her citizens some of the brightest and best intellects, legal and professional, in the Republic. With a little discretion we can easily imagine assembled in the Representatives' Chamber at the State Capitol a body of men eminent in learning and statesmanship, framing a Constitution of our sister States, says the San Jose *Herald.*

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Probable Course of Russia in Case of War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—In the event of war, should Austria be neutral, the Russians will seize the Bosporus. If hostile, Russia will not try to hold the Bosporus or anything south of the Adrianople, and may abandon Turkey, except fortresses, and attack Austria from Gallicia, Roumania and Bosnia. The Turks have about seventy-five thousand men here and seventeen thousand at Gallipoli, and would doubtless resent an attempt to enter the capital, but their attitude is now neutral.

Concentration of Turkish Troops.

RAGUSA, April 16.—All the Turkish regular troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been ordered to concentrate at Mitrovitzar, whence they will retire to Salonica, and from there to Constantinople.

Roumania.

BUCHAREST, April 16.—In the Senate to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs said the Government had not yet received any proposal from Russia for an agreement relative to the passage of her troops. There had merely been some overtures on the subject.

The motion of M. Staurdza, urging the Government to protest against the presence of Russian troops, was withdrawn at the request of M. Cogalniceano, who declared that the Government would act with energy to restore the liberties of the country and save it from foreign occupation.

A Great Strike in Prospect.

LONDON, April 16.—Manchester millmen decline either to accept a five per cent reduction offered by their operatives, or to submit to arbitration, and declare that if a strike occurs at one mill there will be a general lockout. The notices of reduction expire to-morrow, and a strike which will affect thirty thousand operatives is certain.

A General View of the Situation.

LONDON, April 18.—Layard, British Embassador at Constantinople, has gone to Ismid for two days. The Turks still occupy Batoum. It is untrue that the Russians again asked permission to occupy Buyukdere or are moving nearer Constantinople. Both from Vienna and St. Petersburg come reports of great uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the latter city about Russia's position. The Roumanians, alarmed about the occupation of their country and the possibility of an attempt to disarm them, have withdrawn their army into Little Wallacia, where they boast they will make another Plevna if the Russians attack them.

Looks Ominous.

LONDON, April 18.—Leading Tyne shipping firms whose boats are now waiting for cargoes in Indian ports, were yesterday invited to make tenders for the immediate conveyance of troops to the Mediterranean.

The Prolonged Suspense.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—There is a vague feeling of uneasiness among well-informed people to-day, but no reason can be discovered therefor except the prolonged suspense. The prevailing idea is that Russia seems to favor the renewal of efforts for an understanding. Austria, however, steadfastly adheres to the scheme of a solution by a Congress.

What Russia May Do.

VIENNA, April 18.—The *Neue Frie Presse* learns from Berlin that Russia may ostensibly agree to England's demand to submit the entire treaty to the Congress. If this course is adopted it would show that Russia had agreed with other Continental Powers and that England will be isolated in her objections to the reaty.

A New Hitch in Negotiations.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg indicates that a hitch has occurred in negotiations. One correspondent says, Germany proposed that the Congress should be summoned to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871; Russia accepted the proposal, but England has rejected it, and again insists on her original conditions.

Germany's Efforts Fruitless.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch dated Vienna, Friday night, says: It is semi-officially stated that Germany's endeavor to mediate has so far led to no result.

Russia's Objections.

LONDON, April 19.—A Berlin correspondent says: Russia does not hesitate to intimate privately that she will not object to the Congress discussing all of the more important clauses of the treaty, but declines to make its validity dependent upon the consent of the Powers. The preliminary conference to settle whether this offer will be satisfactory is still possible, but doubtful.

Expected Russian Ultimatum.

LONDON, April 19.—A Bucharest dispatch says: It is reported in Government circles that the Russian ultimatum is expected.

New Difficulties.

LONDON, April 19.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says: Yesterday's sanguine expectations turn out to have been somewhat exaggerated, or at least premature. It appears that new difficulties have arisen. Negotiations, however, continue, and may still lead to a successful result.

No Advance in Peace Prospects.

LONDON, April 21.—The prospects of the Eastern difficulty are no brighter. The belief that Bismacck has contrived a form of invitation, removing all objections and soothing all susceptibilities, seemed to be corroborated by news from Vienna that Parliamentary business of the Austria-Hungarian Government was being pushed forward in order to set Count Andrassy at liberty to attend the Congress; and in the suggestion that the Powers should meet to consider how, in consequence of facts which occasioned the treaty at San Stefano, the treaties of 1856 and 1871 should be modified, had, it was hoped, been found a recognition at once of the treaties for which England contended, and the claim of Russia that her achievements in the late war should be respected; but, as the *Times* states, however hopeful such suggestions may appear, everything depends on the specific form in which they are presented, and it seems this has not borne the test of strict consideration. It is possible Russia attaches some reserve to her consent to discuss all clauses of the treaty of San Stefano, and that she cannot be brought to recognize distinctly the claim of the Great Powers to a voice in all new arrangements which affect the Eastern question.

Miscellaneous Notes.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—The *Agence Russe* says: If the news of the withdrawal of Russians and British from the vicinity of Constantinople is authentic, it shows an important phase of negotiations, reached under Germany's powerful influence.

VIENNA, April 21.—The *Abend Post* says of the same news, that the Congress is therefore decidedly more probable, despite to-day's unfavorable news.

Indian Raiders in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO (Texas), April 21.—Reports reach here that the Indian raiders who crossed from Mexico one week ago have reached the Fort Ewell Sheep settlements, and are sweeping flocks before them, and several persons are already reported killed. Troops and citizens are in pursuit, but are not likely to overtake them. The river is fordable at all points near Laredy. These raids are not to be confounded with those on the northwestern frontier.

England and Russia Still Maintain their Positions Around Constantinople.

LONDON, April 22.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the principle of the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russians and English from the immediate neighborhood of Constantinople, was accepted in London and St. Petersburg; but as soon as its application came to be discussed, serious difficulties arose. Each party was afraid of losing by the transaction. The Russians think if the British fleet retires to Besika Bay, they ought to withdraw only a day's march. The English maintain that they ought to withdraw to Adrianople, which is twenty-four hours' railway journey distant from Constantinople. Another disturbing element is a fear that the Porte may take advantage in the absence of forces, to increase his land fortifications, or close the Dardanelles, according as British or Russian influence is predominant.

Seeking Protection under the Wings of the American Eagle.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch dated Constantinople, Saturday, says: Layard has taken steps to put English subjects under the protection of the American Minister. The latter has asked the consent of his Government.

The English Reserves.

LONDON, April 22.—In Great Britain absentees belonging to the army reserves have joined their colors in a very satisfactory manner. The number of absentees in the various districts average less than five per cent. from all causes.

CALCUTTA, April 22.—All energies of the government are concentrated on war preparations. Native regiments have been ordered to recruit up to their full war strength immediately. Factories for the manufacture of arms are working day and night, Sundays and week days. The Sepoys have responded cheerfully to the summons for foreign service and a number of regiments have spontaneously volunteered.

Exciting News.

LONDON, April 23.—A special from Constantinople says: It is believed a plot exists to restore ex-Sultan Maurad to the throne. It is stated that the new Ministers favor it, as well as Vefik Effendi. The views of Osman and Muhktar Pashas, who hold the key to the situation, however, are unknown, but it is believed they would remain faithful to the present Sultan. It is said that apartments are being prepared at Broussa for the use of the Sultan in the event of the Russian occupation of Stamboul.

Uprising of Musslemans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—Intelligence in regard to the military situation is less encouraging. A report is current in Constantinople that 80,000 Musslemans, presumably in the Balkan districts, have armed themselves with cannon and rifles, left behind by Suleiman Pasha at the time of his retreat and attacked the Russians. It is said the Russians have lost 900 men and 13 officers, and have asked for reinforcements from Adrianople. Bulgarians have attacked eight Mussleman villages and committed great outrages.

Servia.

LONDON, April 23.—A Belgrade special says that military preparations have been completed and that all the militia has been called out. Prince Milan is ill.

Reinforcements.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that General Ignatieff will return to San Stefano as a Political Commissioner with the army. The Russians are continually receiving reinforcements.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 20.—There was an increased demand for wool the past week, but prices of fine fleeces settled down about 2c. per pound, while on other grades no material change has taken place. It is believed that prices have touched the lowest point. Transactions in Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces were the largest for several weeks, comprising 223,000 lbs., principally at 38@39c. for X and XX. The outside price for the best XX fleeces is now 40c., and it would be difficult to force any considerable quantity off at this figure. Sales of Michigan fleeces at 36@39c, the latter for fancy lots, and medium Wisconsin at 36c. Combing and delaine wools are quiet, the only sale comprising 10,000 pounds at 46c. Pulled wools are in fair demand. Sales of 140,000 pounds at 30c @ 44c for super and X, mostly in the range of 35@40c. Small lots of choice super sold at 41 @ 44c, but 40c may be considered an outside price for desirable super. Sales of California wool the past week amounted to 424,000 lbs, at 16@28c for Spring, and 14@19c for Fall. Total sales of domestic for the week, 1,165,100 pounds.

A SENSATION.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* in a dispatch to that paper dated the 21st says: From a person who professes to have intimate acquaintance with the Vatican, I hear that a movement is on foot which promises to be the most important event in religious history of the century. This is nothing less than the cecession in large bodies of members of the English Protestant Episcopal Church to the Roman Catholic Church. The number of ceceders is placed at as high a figure as 3,000,000 people. Including in this exodus from the Church of England are Bishops, Rectors, Curates and Deacons. Authorized delegates are, it is asserted, now in Rome, negotiating the conditions upon which the secession will take place. The acceptance of the Catholic faith is promised on the following conditions: First—Acceptance of all the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Second—To solve the difficulties among Anglicans relative to the ordination, Bishops, Ministers and Deacons consent to receive fresh orders in the Roman Church under certain conditions. Third—All new priests undertake to preserve celibacy. Fourth—Ministers already married shall not be asked to quit their families, but shall be debarred from hearing confession. Fifth—The New Catholics are to be placed for a period of twenty years under a special Episcopal hierarchy, in order to smooth any differences of opinion that may arise during the transition. This plan is modeled on that adopted by the Church in the East—in Armenia, for instance, every city has its special hierarchy.

CHINESE CITIZENS.

The Chinese have taken a new departure and in a different direction from that contemplated by the motto of the Workingmen's party, and manifesting, on the contrary, a determination that the Chinese will stay. A number of the Chinese merchants have retained F. A. Bee and B. S. Brooks to aid them in obtaining naturalization papers from the Federal Courts. Such applications will shortly be made to the United States Circuit Court, and the bar will be invited to discuss the question of the admissibility of Mongolians to become citizens. Several Chinamen have been granted papers of citizenship by Judge Hoffman and other United States Judges, but the question of their eligibility to the right of citizenship has never been adjudicated in the Federal Courts, says the *Chico Record.*

A CARD.

To my friends and patrons of Woodland and vicinity: I take this method to correct the statement made in the advertisement of the White Brothers, proprietors of the Woodland Planing Mill, viz., that they manufacture the celebrated Laufenburg Patent End-Shake Shoe for Threshing Machines.

I have the sole right, granted me by the proprietors of this patent, to manufacture and introduce it in this place. This Shoe has become justly celebrated on account of improvement in the construction of it made by me.

I have changed its appearance so that thresher men do not recognize it as the Laufenburg Patent, and it is generally known as my shoe. To prove my statement, I insert a letter of inquiry about it, received to-day. The writer I do not know when I see him:

GRAND ISLAND, COLUSA CO.,
April 14th, 1878.

MR. JACKSON—*Sir:*—How much do you charge for your shoes? I have two machines and I would like to try your shoes in them. Write and let me know. In haste,

Yours truly, J. C. FRASIER.

It is my aim to build up a manufactory of my own special improvements, and to protect myself and customers, I patent everything that is patentable or purchase the right from those that have. I have not aimed to build the cheapest machines, but to build the best and give perfect satisfaction or no pay.

The success of my business is good proof of the wisdom of this course. The increase in my business compelled me to extend my buildings and add new machinery from time to time, the latest addition being a foundry, in which I have turned out as good castings as can be found anywhere.

My facilities for manufacturing are so complete that Messrs. Harris and Hubble, late partners of the White Bros., have found it to their interest to move their machinery to my works and rent power of me. They have several patents of their own that they propose to manufacture, Mr. Hubble being a practical thresher and inventor. I have made arrangements with them to do all of the Separator repair work, and putting in new shoes, thus giving me an opportunity to devote my whole time to my specialties. I trust that Messrs Harris & Hubble will give entire satisfaction in whatever they undertake. Mr. Hubble comes among us well recommended, and Mr. Harris has worked for me the past year as a machinist, and I have found him thoroughly competent and reliable.

BYRON JACKSON.

Not Too Fast, Sir!

EDITOR DAILY DEMOCRAT:—In a card published by Byron Jackson, which occurred in your issue of the 18th inst., he takes exceptions to our advertisement in your columns, wherein we say we manufacture and adjust the celebrated Laufenburg Patent End-Shake Shoe, for threshing machines. He says: "I have the sole right granted me by the proprietors of this patent to manufacture and introduce it in this place," etc.

Now, if Mr. Jackson has the *sole* right, then we have *no* right; but we *have* the right, therefore he has *not* the sole right. We claim to know our own business. We have the *right* to manufacture, and we *do* manufacture this patent, Mr. Jackson's card to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Jackson once had the "*sole*" planing mill of this place, but "things are not as they use to was." Our advertisement is correct; let it stand. We are prepared to substantiate what we say.

It is a fact that Messrs. Harris and Hubbell *did* find it "convenient" to remove their machinery to the shops of Mr. Jackson. We once advertised to manufacture the patents of Mr. Hubbell, but finding out the facts about them, we did not propose to offer to the public a piece of machinery the success of which has yet to be tested.

We have worked for Mr. Jackson for the past two years, and manufactured the Laufenburg Patent Shoe while in his employ to his entire satisfaction. By his permission, we refer the public to Mr. Jackson himself, for references as to competency.

WHITE BROS.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS & BIDWELL, GROCERS,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES

—FROM THEIR—

Large & Complete Stock,

—AND—

Guarantee the Quality to be Just as Represented!

COFFEES.

Green, Java, Mocha, Costa Rica and Rio—Ground, Thomas & Bidwell's Java, Folger's and Guitard's "Cafe de Gourmand."

TEAS.

Japan, English Breakfast, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Basket-Fired Japan.

EASTERN SYRUP.

White Crystal Drips, Maple Drips, and Genuine New Orleans Molasses.

HAMS.

Whittaker's Star Hams, the best in the Market. For Sale by the Single Ham or by the Tierce.

FLOUR.

Woodland, Knights Landing and Madison Brands.

CROCKERY.

We Have the Most Complete and Varied Assortment in Yolo County.

THOMAS & BIDWELL,
EXCELSIOR BLOCK.
ap24dw

HIGH RENTS and extravagant Clerks force Merchants to sell at exorbitant prices. Elston & White have neither, and therefore can save you money. You will find the celebrated Cohosh and Tar at Elston's & White's Drug Store. ap25dw1w

Grand May-Day Festival.

WASHINGTON PARK, DIXON

May 1st, 1878.

This attractive Pleasure Ground having been greatly improved and beautified during the present season, will be opened to the public on this occasion by MR. GEORGE FRAHM, Lessee, for a

GRAND HOLIDAY PICNIC!

Music for Dancing by the Woodland Band.

FOOT RACES!
SACK RACES!!
LADIES' GAMES!!!
AND OTHER SPORTS!!!

New Shooting Gallery!

A Silver Medal will be awarded to the person making the most Bull's Eyes during the day.

Swings and Other Amusements for Children!

Refreshment stands of all kinds on the grounds; tables and seats provided under the trees for private parties.

Obliging waiters to carry refreshments to all parts of the grounds and attend to the comfort of guests.

Entrance to Park and Dancing Floor:
Gentlemen, $1. Ladies and Children, Free.

☞ **Grand Ball in the Evening at Public Hall.** Admission (including Supper,) $2.50. GEO. FRAHM, Lessee.
ap14dS&Ww2t



DAILY STAGE —TO— MADISON.

This Stage—a good four-horse Coach—leaves WOODLAND every morning, Sundays excepted, at 6 A.M. Returning, leaves MADISON at 1 P.M., connecting with tri-weekly stage for Cal. Q. S. Mines at Madison. This arrangement will continue until further notice.
ap24d2w,w4t H. C. DUNCAN, Prop'r.

SHEET MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE!

We have a forty-page catalogue of Sheet Music containing 1,100 pieces of music, from which—until further notice—music will be retailed at one-half price. Address
JOHN F. COOPER'S MUSIC STORE,
ap24dw1m Cor. 6th & J Sts., Sacramento.

$8,000.

For Sale—160 Acres of Land

With good crop of Summer-fallowed Club Wheat growing.

For further particulars, inquire of F. S. FREEMAN or A. C. KEAN, Woodland.
ap23dwtf

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of L. M. Moore, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administratrix of the Estate of L. M. MOORE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the late residence of the deceased, on the Sacramento river, east from Woodland, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

April 14th, 1878.
E. A. MOORE, Administratrix.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. ap24w5t

DEALERS IN CIGARS lose money by not Examining the large stock of Eastern goods at Elston & White's. They sell Batcherlor Bro's. famous brands and can discount San Francisco prices and qualities. ap25dw1w

THE OLD RELIABLE DRUGSTORE of Elston & White employ no Clerks, being old, experienced druggists they do their own work, and as they buy their goods at first hands, for cash, they can sell as cheap as anybody. ap25dw1w

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—A new Piano, warranted, can be purchased and a good single carriage horse will be taken as part payment at a fair valuation. Apply at THE DEMOCRAT Office. ap21

Yerby & Prior's

CARRIAGE DEPOT,

WASHINGTON BLOCK

WOODLAND.



We have on hand at our Carriage Depot, as above, a fine lot of Carriages of all kinds suited to the wants of this community, which are now open to inspection. An examination of them and comparison with other makes, is respectfully invited. We can supply

Family Carriages, Phætons and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

All of which are built under contract in Chicago. There is

Better Workmanship and Materials

Used in the construction of these Carriages than in any that have ever before been offered in Yolo County, and

THEY ARE GUARANTEED

To do Good Service and Give Satisfaction to the purchaser.

Orders for Any Style of Carriage will be promptly filled.

Also, a Fine Lot of Eastern Harness

Of Any Style, to Suit the Tastes of Customers.
fe15w3m YERBY & PRIOR.

THE PALACE DRUG STORE,

MAIN ST., OPP. CRAFT HOTEL,

WOODLAND, YOLO CO.,

Wm. G. Murphy, Prop'r,

(SUCCESSOR TO SPENCE & BOLTON,)

Dealer in Drugs,

Medicines and Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, Etc., Paints and Oils, Cigars and Tobacco, Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes, Window Glass, of all sizes.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

And orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality. [ap18d

AT THE

WOODLAND PLANING MILL AND MACHINE SHOPS,

WHITE BROTHERS,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR WORK IN WOOD OR IRON

Will Take Contracts for Building. Will Repair and Adjust Farming Implements.

THRESHING SEPARATORS MADE A SPECIALTY.

As we employ only skilled mechanics, use only the best materials, and as our machinery is of superior style, we solicit patronage and guarantee satisfaction.

We Manufacture and Adjust

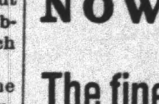
The Celebrated Laufenburg Patent End-Shake Shoe FOR THRESHING MACHINES!

☞ All work done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Give us a trial.

WHITE BROS.,
ap17dw NEAR THE DEPOT, MAIN STREET.

BRANCHING OUT.

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO.



Have added to their large stock of Boots and Shoes a full line of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.



Our Stock is Entirely New and of the Latest Styles.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

The finest qualities of Ladies' Shoes always on hand.

Agent for the New Wilson and American Sewing Machine.
ap18

BLACK'S,

1878.

HUSTON BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN GRAIN

And Other Farm Produce,

Having Closed their Store at Knights Landing,

—HAVE—

CONCENTRATED THEIR BUSINESS

AT BLACKS,

And in view of the Splendid Prospects for Crops have laid in a

VERY HEAVY

Spring Stock

Embracing All Kinds of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE.

Agricultural Machinery

—AND—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Of the Most Approved Styles.

BOB AND ED.

Have flung out the banner on the outer wall, and are on hand to wait upon their patrons, guaranteeing beforehand that all who favor them with a call shall go away feeling satisfied.

THE LATCH STRING IS OUT,

And all are most respectfully invited to call and make their purchases.
ap11w3m HUSTON BROS.

SPRING GOODS!

1878.

A. NICKLESBURG & BRO.

We wish to inform the public that we have been receiving daily for the past three weeks

SPRING GOODS!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

And as our stock is now complete in every line we invite all to come and take a look. Only purchase if the article as well as the price suits. Every thing else is as usual, especially our principle of doing a

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS!

No humbugs nor exaggerations, but we let the people be the judges. Soliciting an early call we remain

Very Respectfully,

A. NIICKELSBURG & BRO.,

Sole Agents for MME. DEMOREST'S most Reliable Patterns, of which we have the latest for the

SPRING OF 1878.
ap1wtf

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, April 25th, 1878.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Origin of the Name "Hungry Hollow," Town of Dunnigans, Etc.

CACHEVILLE, April 19th, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—For the last three weeks I have been spending my time chiefly in that region known as Hungry Hollow. If that is not a misnomer there never was one. That name is a monument of the weakness of human judgment. A few years ago that land was a wild, uncultivated plain, where bands of stock ranged in unbridled freedom. It remained entirely vacant fifteen years after all the other land in Yolo was settled. Men whose greed impelled them to grasp anything and everything that had any present or prospective value passed it by as worthless About ten years ago a number of families from the Sacramento river settled in the lower end of Hungry Hollow. They had suffered from floods and sickness on the river till they had sought these new homes as more healthful and safe. From that time the growth and advancement of that valley has been steady and rapid. They were subjected to many flings of derision, and it was about this time that the name Hungry Hollow was applied. Other appellations of the same character were given but this is the only one that survived. Those individuals who were so free then with their ridicule, now pronounce the most solemn imprecations upon their shortsightedness. The thrifty gardens and grain fields and beautiful homes are certainly ample rewards for the energy and pluck of those early settlers, and a fitting rebuke to those who derided their efforts.

The continued high water in Cache Creek has been a source of inconvenience to the people of Hungry Hollow this season. The mail facilities are so limited that I had the pleasure of imparting the news of the bridge to many of them and noting the satisfaction it gave.

There is a general complaint about the roads and the disposition of the road fund by the people of Hungry Hollow, and it is no doubt with good cause. They pay their proportion of taxes and are entitled to their proportion of the road fund. The best roads I have seen are those in Mr. McElroy's district. He has exercised good judgment in his work, and the people in that district have the satisfaction of knowing that their road fund has been expended to good purpose.

I also spent a few days in my meanderings in the town of Dunnigan. Everything looks bright and prosperous in that place. Mr. Dunnigan, the "oldest inhabitant," looks younger than he did ten years ago. He lives well, superintends his fine farm, and takes the world easy.

Mr. Earll has a fine stock of goods on hand and is doing a good business. There are other places of business in town all doing well.

Mr. G. B. Lewis has just returned from the East where he and his family have been on a visit. He looks well and is as genial and good-natured as ever.

The boys up there are all happy—pay their taxes and "cuss" the Government. M.

Severely Injured.

An accident occurred Sunday afternoon in which a boy by the name of Defoe Scott was thrown from a horse and received injuries which may prove very serious. The animal which he was endeavoring to ride is the property of Mr. Verrue, and it was through this gentleman's solicitations that he was persuaded to mount him. When seated on the horse Defoe received orders from Verrue to make some demonstration with which to urge the animal forward. He had no sooner raised his hand to obey the injunction than the horse gave a quick jump which threw the rider violently to the ground. He fell heavily on his head, and as he did not arise Dr. Jackson was called and reported a severe concussion of the brain. The Doctor says if the patient can be kept quiet he may recover. He was placed in a wagon and taken to his home.

In the Suburbs.

We took a short trip into the country yesterday to see how the crops were looking since the late rains. We passed by Mr. Beamer's place. We have never before seen clover and grass so rank and luxurious. Quite a number of horses were feeding at large in this inclosure and their sleek appearance indicated the fine quality of their provender. Mr. Beamer is cutting down most of the large oak trees in this field, so as to make it more available for agriculture. About half of this land is sown in alfalfa. Both sides of the railroad track between Woodland and Cacheville are growing thick with clover and flowers. The water in Cache Creek is still quite high and its consistency muddy. But the appearance of the country every where is so magnificent that eulogies upon the subject necessarily grow monotonous, and nothing can be said of the growing prospects but what has been repeated over and over again

Information Wanted.

In the Spring of 1850 the editor of this paper crossed the plains in company with Milton P. Herring, having learned the printing business together in the same office—the *Democratic Expounder*, Marshall, Michigan. The last time we saw him was at Nevada City, in August, 1850. We have just received a request from A. C. Herring, of Kalamo, Michigan, requesting Milton, if still living, to correspond with his relative, above named. The press of the State are requested to insert the foregoing, if they can do so gratuitously. Any information sent to this office concerning the missing party will be thankfully received and promptly forwarded to his friends.

PUBLISHER DEMOCRAT, Woodland, Cal.

Our Foot Racer.

Our French foot racer is not wholly without qualities for admiration. At Jeff. Pockman's stable yesterday he singled out a diminutive speciman of humanity and proposed a wrestling match. They grappled each other and the Herculean form of the Frenchman towered above the dwarfed proportions of his antagonist like the Olympian throne of Jupiter. The struggle was of but brief duration. The strong arms of the Frenchman twined around his opponent and like an earthquake they fell to the ground—the foot racer on top. We believe this is the first victory the Frenchman has ever won.

For Battery.

Chas. Allen, the man who was arrested, tried and acquitted on a charge of battery, preferred by H. Haberman, has been arrested again on a similar charge. It seems that after he had assaulted the German in Capay he followed him into the country and gave him a second beating. On the first charge sufficient proof to warrant a commitment could not be deduced and he was discharged. He will probably plead guilty to the latter offence.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., April 22, 1878.

Butler, Elza	Miller, S A
Brown, Louisa	Smith, Fannie C
Cole, J L	Swofford, S W
Coote, John	Sandquist, John E
Donwoody, Seth	Shirley, Wm
Kyser, Rad	Thomas, Hattie A

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

L. WALKER, P. M.

"Let Us Unite."

CACHEVILLE, April 21, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Two Irishmen were once fighting. It seemed that a deadly and hereditary feud existed between them—a chasm that could never be crossed. They were pouring out their wrath and hatred upon each other in words and blows in a most violent manner. At this juncture another man in the interest of peace and good order, and to prevent the belligerents from destroying each other, interfered, whereupon they both turned upon him and beat him most unmercifully.

The aspect politics is about to assume in California bears, in many respects, a striking resemblance to the foregoing. Particularly in points of principle and consistency are they similar. The two great parties who have been fighting each other with the most relentless and uncompromising vigor, and at times with the greatest bitterness, now propose to unite when a contest is impending of more vital importance than any that has ever called forth their strength since the founding of the State. Men who have in the past devoted themselves to the principles of their respective parties with almost the zeal of the Christian Martyrs, men who spared no pains at the ballot-box to win success are now to unite in a contest where their energy and skill ought to be redoubled and every power of mind and soul aroused in a struggle for principle.

The query, what does this mean? that arises in the minds of consistent Republicans and Democrats, in view of such a prospect, is without a doubt very pertinent. Men who last fall made a most bitter and unscrupulous fight for "principle," who got down and dragged their ticket through the filth of personal abuse and who resorted to every species of trickery and fraud to carry the election, now turn to Democrats with honeyed words and sycophantic smiles and say; "Let Us Unite." What excuse or apology can those men who are trying to bring about this alliance offer to the people? They must say to them that all that has been said and done by Democrats in the past is a lie; that those hotly contested fights for principle were but shams; that the robbery of the government and debauchery of public men during Republican rule was right and just, and that the "counting in" process is the very essence of political virtue.

It is idle and foolish to say that politics should be laid aside in the coming contest. It cannot be done. It is absolutely impossible. No one believes it who says it. Such assertions are only the baits of the propositions that are thrown out to the people. Let Democrats, when they are nibbling at this, and before they take the fatal bite, glance over the history of politics in this country. Let them take a review of the part capitalists and corporations have played in politics the last few years.

In every party there are men of prominence and influence who are always ready for any intrigue that promises personal reward or political preferment. It is this element and its followers in the Democratic party which is now ready to join hands with a like element in the Republican party, to defeat justice and destroy the dignity and purity of the party. There was a hope that the Democratic party would rise equal to the occasion—shake off the influence of tricksters and manipulators and make a fight for justice, for the people, and for the principles for which we have so long contended, and that we would have a new Constitution, so clear, so plain in its enunciation of right and justice, that no court or legislature, however corrupt, could misconstrue it.

If the fight should be made by the three parties, the Convention would at least have the virtue of having representatives of every class and party; but there is no hope for that now, and the contest will be clearly one between capitalists and corporations—on one side, under the misnomer of "People's Party," and the suffering people on the other.

Let no one be misled by false names or false pretenses. Let the people of California who love justice, good government and equal taxation, "look out." M.

Bay-Window Sketches.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—It is such delightful weather now that it grows very monotonous to be cooped up in my room; but my windows are large and the sun shines in such mellow radiance through them that it is comfortable, anyway. I have such a beautiful arbor of roses. They are of every description—red, white, yellow and pink. Their fragrant exhalations penetrate my little recess, and I can shut my eyes and imagine myself in some enchanting garden of fairy-land. Everyone should love flowers, for they are one of God's purest gifts and nature's brightest ornaments. They say that the heart that is awake to flowers is always first to be touched by the thorn. This is true, for where you see a love of flowers you always find a tender heart. It is a pleasant subject to write upon—flowers—for it always brings me back to "childhood's happy days." Not that the flowers of my Eastern home were more beautiful than these in California—oh no; that could not be. But the recollections of childhood are always tender, and come back on the wings of meditation softened, hallowed and intensified by passing time. So I can sit at my window and see my roses blooming so beautifully and think of the halcyon days of the past. Poetry and flowers go together—one is the beauty of mind the other is the beauty of matter. But it does not follow that because one loves flowers she can write poetry. Oh no; I have tried to, and made a most miserable failure. I had been reveling in the beauties of Moore and the spirit of Byron when I tried the last time, and when I finished my effort—which I imagined was good—my mother saw it, and after reading it she actually laughed and told me in the future to confine my talent, if I had any, to prose. My poem was on Spring. After my mother had read it she took down a little volume of Willis, and told me when I could write like this I could consider myself a poetess:

The Spring is here—the delicate-footed May
 With its slight fingers full of leaves and flowers;
And with it comes a thirst to be away
 Wasting in wood-paths its voluptuous hours—
A feeling that is like a sense of wings,
 Restless to soar above these perishing things.

We pass out from the city's feverish hum
 To find refreshment in the silent woods;
And nature, that is beautiful and dumb,
 Like a cool sleep upon the pulses broods.
Yet even there a restless thought will steal
 To teach the indolent heart it still must *feel*.

CLAUDIA CLAYTON.

Excursion and Picnic.

Arrangements have been completed for a picnic excursion, by special train, on the Northern Railroad to a grove two miles beyond Dunnigan, on Saturday April 27th, 1878. The train will leave Woodland at 8¾ A. M., and, returning, will arrive in Woodland at 5½ P.M. The excursion will be under the auspices of the M. E. Church Sunday School. Tickets for the round trip, one dollar. All children under twelve years of age go free. The excursionists from Woodland will be joined by others from Cacheville, Blacks, and Dunnigan. A match game of base ball will be played on the grounds in addition to the other games and sports common to such occasions. All who enjoy a railroad excursion, and a picnic in the woods, are cordially invited by the management to attend. To avoid confusion on the morning of starting, excursionists are advised to purchase their tickets before Saturday. Tickets can be had at any of the drug stores.

Periodicals.

We have received *Scribner's Monthly* and *St. Nicholas* for May. As usual they contain very interesting reading matter. Under the title of "Bohemian Days" Margaret B. Wright gives glimpses of the light and shade of artist life near Paris. But there are too many splendid articles to enumerate them all, and in fact it is not needed, as everyone who has seen these periodicals know the excellence of their contents. *St. Nicholas* is especially devoted to the tastes of children, and is replete with amusing sketches and stories. These magazines are published by Scribner & Co., New York.

A Fine House.

Monday afternoon in company with Assessor Beamer we visited the new residence of Mr. R. B. Blowers. It is not quite completed yet, but near enough to establish the fact that it will be one of the finest houses in the county. On the first floor are the usual apartments, kitchen, dining-room, parlor, drawing-room, bath-rooms, closets, etc. The parlor and drawing-room are models of workmanship, built so that the sun will shine in the windows nearly the whole day long. They illustrate the fact that Mr. Blowers acknowledges the beneficial action of the orb of day. The ceilings are beautified with plaster ornaments of beautiful design. The brackets of the bay windows are of Gothic architecture and the fire-places are of pure white marble. The heating of the various rooms is done through the medium of pipes which conduct the hot air from the fire-places. There is water in every room, and marble washstands. The observatory was built more for comfort than for pleasure, and it is through this that the house receives its ventilation. The stairs lead up to the observatory. When the atmosphere of the house becomes rarified by the heat, the windows of the observatory are opened, which propels a current of cool air into the house—the warm air of course rising upward. This was a very clever idea of Mr. Blowers'. This gentleman is about to erect a hotel for the use of the hands to be employed on his farm this summer. He says he will have work for about thirty men. His vineyard comprises an area of about forty acres, and he says that the prospect for an enormous yield of fruit has never been so good. Mr. Blowers, as is generally known, has one of the largest fruit curing establishments on the coast. It is altogether one of the finest places in the county, or in the State.

Fine Fish.

It is an old saying that a good fisherman is always lazy. If this is so Hank Ogburn must be a very lazy man, for he is certainly a good fisher. While out at Willow Slough yesterday he captured several of the finest fresh water fish we have ever seen. The largest of them weighed five pounds and ten ounces. It was of a variety similar in appearance to the salmon trout, but of a plumper shape. There appears to be plenty of these fish in this Slough since the rains, and it will be visited often this summer by lovers of this sport. With the addition of several thousand more catfish this slough could be made one of the finest fishing grounds in the State.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Twenty-six inches of rain has fallen up to the present time.

$2.25 will buy a box of 100 choice cigars a Elston & White's

Sherman & Hyde will exchange organs for pianos, and new instruments for old ones.

Messrs. Laugenour & Brownell are fitting up an office in the Express building—a first-rate location.

The schooner Lottie Collins arrived at Vallejo on the 18th inst., with a cargo of 6,000 fence posts for R. H. Newton & Co.

Rev. Mr. Langenbacker will preach in the German language at the M. E. Church, Woodland, on Sunday next at half-past one o'clock.

Ex-Judge Heydenfelt, of San Francisco, is out with a plan for the revision of the Judiciary, a copy of which we have received.

One improvement induces another, as instanced by the elegant new cornice lately put up on the new building over Webber's drug store.

Chas Coil's large water tank is now completed. It was built by Chas. Morin and is an immense structure. It will soon be put in place.

The awning in front of the Craft is nearly completed. A new stone sidewalk is being laid in place of the old plank one in front of the building.

Pure Medicinal Liquors brought direct from Kentucky Distillers, can always be found at the "Old Reliable Drug Store of ELSTON & WHITE.

The people of Willows, Colusa county, are agitating the completion of the Northern railroad. They are confident of having it through sometime this summer.

A choice lot of Croquet Sets and Base Ball goods at Elston and White's.

The Woodland Turn Vereins will give their annual picnic on Wednesday, the first day of May. The entertainments of this society are always well attended and pleasant.

Extensive preparations are being made for the picnic which comes off next Saturday. A match game of base ball will be played on the grounds between the Pacifics and the College Nine.

Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and one of the most conspicuous men in the United States, died in New York City on the 22nd instant.

Mr. D. Crane, of Knights Landing, having bought an interest in the planing mill and machine shops of White Bros., in Woodland, will manufacture patent nets and derricks for stacking, etc.

Ed. S. Smith, formerly of Yolo county, afterward of Vacaville, and more recently of Kern county, has been spending a few days with his old friends in Yolo, but does not expect to remain permanently.

Byron Jackson is now manufacturing the self-feeding attachment for threshing machines in large numbers. About three hundred have been completed and are now in the hands of the painters.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Capt. D. B. Goode, who has for some years been running a trading boat on the Sacramento river, has returned to Woodland, his former place of residence, with his family. His health is quite poor at present.

The oak tree in front of the Capital Hotel has been cut down. Or rather, it was partly cut and then a long rope attached and twenty or thirty men took hold and pulled it down. The street looks queer and bare without it.

An accident occurred a short time ago to a fine colt of R. H. Newton by which it had one of its legs broken. A couple of doctors were called upon to set the limb, which they did successfully, and now the nice little fellow is as well as ever again.

Porter & Co. are agents for the celebrated Glidden Patent Barb Galvanized Steel Fence Wire, acknowledged by all to be the best in use. A score of Yolo county farmers are using it and all praise it. A stock always kept on hand. Beware of imitations.

Mr. Bruce Pendegast has taken charge of the Davisville school, at which place he will be occupied for some time. Any business appertaining to the office of County Superintendent will be transacted by J. L. Simpson during Mr. Pendegast's absence.

A splendid Improved Howard (the International) solid platina movement, 33 holes, ruby jewelled, with exposed pallets, stem-winding, improved stem-setter, crystal capped, and adjusted movement, really worth $160, price $87, at Uncle Harris', 702, Kearny Street, San Francisco.

Bishop Wingfield, of the Diocese of Southern California, will meet with the Episcopal congregation of Woodland in the Advent Church on Sunday next at 11 o'clock A.M., when Easter Services will be held. The Bishop is an eloquent preacher and will no doubt be greeted by a large congregation.

We have received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington packages of valuable garden seeds, as follows: Early Feejee Beans; Winter Squash—Marblehead; Onions—improved red Withersfield; Lettuce—red winter improved; Parsley—fern-leafed.

The schooner C. T. Winslow arrived at Vallejo April 19th with a cargo of redwood posts from Santa Cruz, consigned to Geo. D. Fiske Jr. & Co., of this place. This firm will be in constant receipt of, and have on hand at all times, all kinds of redwood, coast, and mountain lumber, doors, windows, lime, etc., for sale at the lowest market prices. Now is the time to make preparations for fencing.

McMillan is going up rapidly. It has increased in value in the last few days from $1.50 to $3 per share. It is reported on the street that a dividend of $1.60 per share has been declared. The gentleman from Napa who purchased 1,000 shares in Woodland the other day for $1.50 disposed of the same for $3, making a net profit of $1,500 on the transaction. So it is said.

The Capital Hotel omnibus is now nearly completed. The main body is painted white, while the sides are embellished in scroll work of a beautiful wine color. In the center of this main scroll is a very pretty "transferred" sketch of several little cupids. Along the top in letters of green and gold is the name "Capital Hotel." Inside the 'bus are several rural and marine paintings. It will be used for the first time on the first day of May.

One of the most ingenious inventions of the day is Mason's Musical Charts, by the use of which any one, even a child, can learn to play on piano or organ, in tolerable style, in one day, and no previous knowledge of music is necessary. It is being introduced by A. C. Morton, of Atlanta, Ga. Read his advertisement in our paper, and if you doubt the claims, send for his circular; it will fully satisfy you. We hope to see the Charts shortly introduced here.

There are several ways of breaking a board in two. At the Craft House the other day one of the carpenters endeavored to perform the operation by placing one end of the plank on the sidewalk and the other on the ground and then jumping on it. The board proved to be very elastic and when he alighted on it with all his force the reaction sent him several feet into the air. Instead of coming down on his feet he sat down on the ground, and when the crowd laughed he got terribly aggravated.

JOTTINGS AND CLIPPINGS.

Another Pompei has been discovered at the foot of Mt. Gargahr, in Italy.

It is estimated that there are $12,000,000 invested in the culture of tea in the United States.

The new silver dollars are being turned out at the San Francisco mint at the rate of 100,000 per day.

Augusta, Maine, Blaine's home, went Democratic in the recent election, the first time in ten years.

Salmon fishing in the Sacramento River is late this year on account of the continued high stage of the water.

Senator Conkling, in an alleged interview, makes some startling statements in regard to the late Presidential contest.

Hon. Robt. Boak has been appointed President of the Legislative Council, rendered vacant by the death of Hon. John Creighton.

Queen Victoria has sent the crown diamonds to the French Exposition. The Kohinoor diamond is in the casket, and the total value is 42,000,000 francs.

The four richest men in the world are: The Duke of Westminster worth $77,000,000. Senator Jones of Nevada, worth $97,000,000. Rothschild, worth $223,000,000. J. W. Mackey, worth $266,000,000.

A man and his wife went into Kansas to settle. To enable them to pre-empt two quarter sections of land they were divorced, each pre-empted a claim and as soon as their claims were made good they were re-married, thus obtaining 220 acres of land.

A woman, who has no arms, was married at Jevington, England, recently, with great ceremony, the indespensable ring being placed on the third toe of her left foot. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony she signed the marriage register, holding the pen in her toes, in a very decent "hand."

An Historical Fact.

Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved $20 Homestead Lock Stitch Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at FOUR TIMES the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly done so low in price by many dollars. The HOMESTEAD is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the Family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price, complete for domestic use, reduced to $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address, John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, New York.

Sherman & Hyde's is the largest music house on the Pacific Coast. Buy only of responsible Agents.

All the great artists use the Weber Piano.

Buy the Sherman & Hyde Square Grand Piano.

Buy the celebrated Estey Organ, Sherman, Hyde & Co. Agents, San Francisco.

Weber Pianos took first premium at the Centennial.

Sherman, Hyde & Co., San Francisco, sell Pianos and Organs on easy terms.

Mrs. Edwards, teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Orders left at Green's Jewelry Store.

Sherman & Hyde Square Grand, four round corners, only $500. Warranted for ten years.

Go to G. W. Greene for Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise.

An eight-stop Estey Organ, a seven-stop Smith Organ and a ten-stop Clough & Warren Organ, for sale very cheap at Green's Jewelry store.

Mrs. Edwards will take orders for Sherman Hyde & Co's Pianos, and will sell them at San Francisco prices.

Woodland Markets.

[REPORTED DAILY BY F. S. FREEMAN & CO.]

WOODLAND, April 11.

FLOUR—℔ bbl, $6 50@$7 00.

SUGAR—Island Refined, 10 @ 11c; S. F. Golden C., 11c; S. F. Fine Crushed, 13½c; N. Y. Yellow C., 11½c; N. Y. Fine Crushed, 14c; N. Y. Granulated, 13.

TEA—Japan, 35@60c.

CANDLES—14@20c.

SOAP—C. O., ℔ lb 5@6½c; Cold Water Bleaching, 8@10c.

PRODUCE.

WHEAT—$1 75@$1 80.

BARLEY—$1 25.

POTATOES—$3 50.

HAY—$14 00.

EGGS— ℔ doz., 20c

POULTRY—Hens, ℔ doz. $5 50@6 00; Chickens, $3 50@$4 00; Turkeys ℔ lb 14c.

BUTTER—20@25c.

WOOL—Spring, 20@21c.

BORN.

In Woodland, April 24th, to the wife of Dr. J. S. White, a Son.

Near Winters, April 20th, to the wife of H. E. Marvin, a Daughter.

In Woodland, April 20th, to the wife of Abe Morris, a Son.

In Woodland, April 20th, to the wife of --. Armstrong, a Daughter.

At Occident, April 16th, to the wife of R. Spaulding a Daughter—a 10-pounder.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Burton, Texas, April 15th, 1878, by Rev. W. B. Riggs, Alfred F. Anderson, of Yolo Co., Cal., to Miss Belle Anderson, of Burton, Washington Co., Texas.

Nearly Half a Century!

It is now over forty years since BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS were first introduced to the public, and now, after that long period of trial, they are universally admitted to be the best of all remedies for impure blood and humors, scrofula, old sores and confirmed rheumatism.

Business for Ladies.

Our attention has been called to a new article for the use of ladies, the invention of which has conferred an everlasting blessing upon every lady. We refer to the Queen City Skirt-Suspenders, for supporting ladies' skirts, the most desirable and beneficial article ever invented for the relief of women, many of whom have suffered years of miserable health, caused solely by carrying the weight of a number of heavy skirts, completely dragging them down. Something to support ladies' clothing is absolutely necessary. These suspenders are recommended by our leading physicians to all ladies and young girls. Every lady should have them. They are sold only through lady agents. A splendid opportunity is offered to some reliable lady canvasser of this county to secure the agency for a pleasant and profitable business. For terms and territory, write at once to the Queen City Suspender Company, 278 Clark Street, Cincinnati, O.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. For sale by all dealers.

Polish the Youngster's Teeth

With ZOZODONT, and when they grow up their mouths will be garnished with sound and handsome ones. The foundation of many a toothache is laid in childhood by neglect, and it is very important to the well-being of either child or adult that the teeth should be well taken care of. Bad teeth are no fit masticators of the food, and breed dyspepsia. Make them white and strong, therefore, with ZOZODONT, a preservative of supreme excellence and purity. Use it without delay.

Prospectus of the 9th Volume, 1878-9.

THE ALDINE!

The Art Journal of America.

SOLD ONLY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Complete in 24 Parts at 50c each.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

It is the purpose of the publishers to persevere in their efforts to keep *The Aldine*, as an exponent of Art work, free from competition, and to spare neither thought nor expense to still further beautify and improve the broad pages of the work.

While urging the necessity of cultivating a tase for the beautiful in Nature and Art, *The Aldine* has not been unmindful of the force of example and illustration, therefore it has been a constant study to show, in the pages of the work itself, that improvement so certainly consquent upon sincere devotion to such subjects. As in the past, so in the future, *The Aldine* will continue to be an example of the progressive and refining influences of connection and association with the beautiful and true.

The volume now in preparation, while it will not suddenly depart from the general course of its predecessors, will yet present many modifications and improvements, the result of study and experience in fitting *The Aldine* to worthily sustain its position as "The Art Journal of America."

In the more mechanical department of the arrangement or make up, changes, in themselves slight, will largely enhance the general beauty of the pages, which had already won admiration so hearty and universal.

EDITORIALLY, *The Aldine* will deal broadly and fairly with Art in general and American Art in particular. Carefully prepared papers will keep the reader well informed on all Art topics of the important Art centres of this country and Europe. The important exhibitions will receive full and timely notice; and artists whose achievements have won for them the right, shall be introduced and given a proper personality by sketches biographical and critical. It will be the purpose of the Editor to earn for the Critical and Literary Department of *The Aldine* a recognition in every way worthy of its established and admitted pre-eminence in Art illustration.

THE ART DEPARTMENT of this volume will be richer in representations of American natural scenery than any of its predecessors. To aid a popular decision on the claims of rival localities to the title, "The Switzerland of America," our artists are exploring the wonders of those regions of our country which have more recently been brought into notice, the Yo Semite and the Yellowstone, the Sierras and the Rockies shall be brought home to the patrons of *The Aldine*—but not to the exclusion or neglect of our glorious old Alleghanies and their more familiar surroundings.

Experience, and capital largely increased by the liberal patronage of an appreciative public, has made possible the introduction of greater system and plan in selecting the Art exhibits, so as to better cover all desirable ground, enabling an harmonious and judicious combination and progression so to speak, through the wide world of Art. Examples by figure, animal and landscape painters of every school—ancient or modern—American or foreign, will appear with all the old refreshing variety, but with an added advantage of more deliberate arrangement and defined purpose, to instruct and inform as well as to delight.

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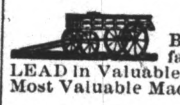
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Town Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election will be held on MONDAY, the SIXTH day of MAY, A.D. 1878, for the purpose of electing five Trustees and a Marshal for the Town of Woodland.

The polls will be held at the Engine Room on Main street, will be opened at one hour after sunrise, and will close at sunset.

The following are the names of the officers of election:

Inspector—B. C. Lawson.

Judges—F. C. Fenner and A. W. Hopkins.

By order of the Board of Trustees, April 20th, 1878.

ap21td GEO. H. JACKSON, Town Clerk.

NEWS SUMMARY.

PERU and Chile have joined the International Postal Union.

IT is now stated that ex-Marshal Bazaine is in Madrid and in good health.

THE Third National Bank of Cincinnati has begun the redemption of its notes in gold.

A DISPATCH from Shanghai reports that the famine in the northern provinces of China is increasing.

WILLIAM M. TWEED (Boss Tweed), the great New York defaulter, died in the Ludlow street jail on the 12th inst.

EIGHT thousand utterly destitute Thessalonians from burned villages in Thessaly have taken refuge in Greece.

A SAN ANTONIO, Texas, firm has been shipping arms to Mexico for some weeks past. A move against Diaz is suspected.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will open at St. Petersburg on the 16th inst. for a new issue of Russian bonds, amounting to 50,000,000 roubles.

THE government is paying rent for buildings as follows: In San Francisco, $67,000; Denver, $22,000; New York, $164,000, and Chicago, $74,000.

THE Director of the Paris Observatory announces the discovery by Professor Coggia, at Marseilles, on the 12th of April, of a planet of the tenth magnitude.

WHITELAW REID, of the New York *Tribune*, gave a farewell dinner to Bayard Taylor at the Union League Club. Taylor sailed as United States Minister to Germany, on the 11th inst.

IN the British House of Lords, Lord Beaconsfield moved an address of thanks to the Queen for her Majesty's message calling out reserves, and followed with a speech which was repeatedly cheered.

GENERAL FIELD, the newly elected Doorkeeper of the House, has taken possession of his office. It is not supposed he will make many changes. Donovan, Assistant Doorkeeper under Polk, has resigned.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that some Southern members of Congress are excited over a report that the State of Kansas will present Congress with a statue of John Brown, to be placed in the National Gallery.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred recently at Clarksville, Tenn. The best judges estimate the loss at $500,000. The burnt district covers fifteen acres. Between fifty and seventy-five of the principal houses were destroyed.

THE Chicago *Journal's* Washington special says: Blair's Maryland Legislature resolution will be laid before both Houses. Blair has a bill to introduce into the House to-morrow giving the Supreme Court jurisdiction on the subject.

A TORNADO passed over Cottonwood, Kansas, on the Santa Fe road the other night, blowing forty-five cars off the track and destroying a number of houses. Some lives and stock are reported lost. A train was wrecked near Emporia.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused at Deadwood by an assay of $300 gold per ton obtained from quartz which was taken from a mine in Whitewood gulch, about a mile from Deadwood. This vicinity heretofore has been very little prospected.

A DISPATCH from Paris says that prices of lodging and all necessaries of life will be largely advanced during the Exposition. Proprietors of furnished apartments already make extravagant demands. Hotels and restaurants will advance prices largely.

BISHOP ANDREWS, of the New York Methodist Conference, has decided that the licensing of women preachers is against the doctrines of Wesley. The advocates of the new departure have taken an appeal to the general conference of Methodists of the whole country in 1880.

THE United States Postal Commissioner who left Philadelphia about January 1st, to endeavor to induce South American governments to adopt the provisions of the Berne Postal Union, announces by cable that the Governments of Peru and Chile have decreed their adhesion to the Berne treaty.

CONGRESSMAN Wigginton is urging the immediate appointment of a Surveyor General, for California. He stated to the department that the late Surveyor General, just before his death, had discharged about 150 deputy surveyors, and work would be at a standstill until the office was again occupied.

THE first instalment of silver certificates, amounting to $40,000, was delivered on the 10th inst. from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the United States Treasurer. They have been shipped to New York, from where there is a demand for $8,000,000 in silver certificates of various denominations.

LUTTRELL'S Chinese Immigration bill has been referred by the House Committee on Education and Labor to a sub-committee, consisting of Willis, of Kentucky; Bell, of Georgia; and Hungerford, of New York, who have already charge of all other propositions on this subject heretofore introduced in the House.

INDICATIONS are that the Treasury will have a heavier currency balance on the 1st of next month than that shown in the public debt statement issued on the 1st instant. The amount of currency in the Treasury will probably appear at not less than $1,500,000. The coin balance will show an increase over last statement.

A NEW class of claims will be pressed on the next Congress for payment. When Sherman entered Savannah he issued a proclamation that everything taken from citizens would be paid for. Receipts were generally issued, and now the holders of these receipts, which aggregate over $1,000,000, claim they have not been paid, although the Confederates, when they made like raids, paid all the bills contracted of noncombatants.

EMIGRATION to Western Minnesota is reaching unparalleled proportions. Statistics of the railroads and land offices published show sales for the last six months to be the largest on record for a like time. Railroads are crowded with emigrants and land offices with land hunters. The agricultural season is earlier by several weeks than the average. Seeding is all finished and the prospect is encouraging for large crops.

THE following items are the latest news from Mexico:

The Government expresses a willingness to make very favorable treaties with the United States, but will refuse to concede the right to American troops to invade Mexican soil under any pretext.

Several conspiracies have been discovered, and suppressed before they became serious.

Jefferson Davis and wife called upon President Diaz.

The scarcity of water in the city of Mexico is increasing.

Rich and extensive gold placers have been discovered in Durango.

A DISPATCH from New York says: The full effects of the negotiation yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury of the contract by which $50,000,000 are secured to the Government by next January, were observed in the markets this morning. The currency price of gold was down to 100½; the stock market was buoyant and the good influence extended to mercantile classes.

The *Express* says the Stock Exchange views the matter in the light of inflation, as it will have a tendency to bring gold down to par, and thus convert into money about one hundred and fifty or two hundred million dollars of gold.

WAR NEWS.—Eight Turkish transports have left Constantinople for Odessa to bring home Turkish prisoners.

The Porte has issued a circular to its Representatives abroad. It recognizes the Treaty of San Stefano as the result of reverses sustained by Turkey in the late war, and expresses a determination to carry out the terms of the treaty, but declares that the Porte would, nevertheless, regard as opportune any modifications which might be made by benevolent intervention of the Powers and moderation of Russia. The circular concludes by stating that whatever may be the issue of present negotiations, the Porte pledges itself to carry out the projected reforms.

A Vienna correspondent asserts that the Russians have sent a large quantity of torpedoes to the mouths of the Danube ready to block that stream again.

Fourteen thousand Russians are sick between San Stefano and Adrianople.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says: Notwithstanding the gloomy news of leading Russian newspapers, it is believed in official circles that the Congress will shortly meet. The correspondent adds that he has reason to believe that this conviction has a pretty solid foundation.

Germany has not abandoned her intention of using her influence in favor of peace.

A Berlin special says: In spite of denials, four of the finest steamers of the Hamburg-American packet line have been engaged by the British Government.

Fresh troops are expected at Constantinople from Egypt to replace those returning home. Servia will disarm part of the forces, keeping enough, to preserve order.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—For the survey of the mouth of the Columbia River.

The General Deficiency bill.

A bill regulating the compensation to railroads for mail transportation.

The Chair presented the House bill placing General Shields on the retired list.

BILLS PASSED.—The bill providing for a public building at Topeka, Kansas, after being amended so as to limit the cost to $20,000.

The bill providing for a code of Army regulations.

The Pacific Railroad Funding bill was taken up and again debated. Blaine's proposed amendment, providing that the annual amount paid in addition to the net earnings and half transportation shall never be less than $600,000, and nothing herein contained shall waive any existing claim of the Government against the road, was rejected.

Thurman's amendment, providing for the endorsement of sinking fund bonds by th Secretary of the Treasury, was adopted.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the bill, on which the vote was, ayes 40, nays 19.

To repair and put in operation the Mint at New Orleans.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was amended by increasing the amount of the Internal Revenue Bureau from $40,000 to $100,000. Also, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to advance $75,000 for the support of schools in the District of Columbia, to be reimbursed out of any funds at the disposal of the District Commissioners not needed for actual expenses.

The bill then passed.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.—A joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a Commission to negotiate a treaty with Siam.

Directing the Committee on Pensions to report a bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, their widows and orphans.

Montgomery Blair's resolution of the Maryland Legislature in relation to the Electoral Commission.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The chair laid before the Senate the credentials of George H. Pendleton, Senator from Ohio. Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, asking an appropriation of $20,000 for printing the records of the Confederate States.

The bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to enlistment of colored citizens in any arm of the United States Army was taken up, briefly discussed, and laid aside.

Sargent called up his joint resolution on the Chinese question, when Senator Booth made a speech thereon.

Mitchell presented the following cablegram from the United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, China: "The famine is spreading; cannibalism exists; no rain; worse next year. Will the Indemnity bill pass?" The cablegram was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where the bill providing for the return of the Chinese indemnity fund to China is pending.

The bill for the relief of the book agent of the Methodist Church South was made a special order for Thursday next.

House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—The Post Office Appropriation bill. It appropriates $33,090,373.

Providing for the issue of $322,790,810 of treasury notes for national bank notes, which are to be received in payment of one-third of Customs duties.

Authorizing the issuance of Treasury notes and taking up of greenback and national bank notes, prohibiting the contraction of the currency, and repealing internal revenue laws.

Making it illegal for any number of either House of Congress to act as general advisory attorney for certain corporations and patentees.

A joint resolution directing the Committee on Civil Service Reform of the two Houses to inquire into the propriety of limiting Executive patronage by Constitutional amendment; and also into the propriety of adopting some new method of keeping the accounts of the Federal Government.

BILLS PASSED.—The Pension appropriation bill was amended by increasing the amount appropriated for carrying the bill into effect from $96,000 to $130,000.

Also, changing the mode of paying pensions, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision fixing the salary of Pension Agents at $4,000, and allowing them fees for vouchers and actual expenses for rent, clerk hire, etc.

Also, that from and after July, 1878, the offices of pension agents shall be filled by wounded or disabled soldiers. The resolution was adopted amid enthusiastic applause and shouts of laughter. And thus awarded the bill passed.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.—A concurrent resolution, proposing to issue $400,000,000 in United States notes, to be known as national money. It recites at length the present business distress throughout the country, and directs the issue of $400,000,000 in United States notes, to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and to be placed in circulation at the earliest possible moment.

A joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment as to sessions of Congress. It provides that after 1880 there shall be but one session every two years, unless when Congress shall be convened by the President.

RESOLUTION PASSED.—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the alleged violation of the personal liberty of Benjamin Noyes, a citizen of Connecticut.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES PRESENTED.—Of a large number of merchants and manufacturers against the passage of the Tariff bill as vitally injurious to the business interests of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.—On the meeting of the House the first day of last week's session, there was a very full attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded, in expectation of exciting scenes upon the election of Doorkeeper. Immediately after the reading of the journal, the speaker said the first question in order was whether the resolution presented Friday last by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) presented a question of privilege.

The House by viva voce vote manifestly decided that it did, but Conger thought as the action of the House would establish a precedent, it would be better to take a vote by yeas and nays, and they were therefore ordered, and resulted—yeas 219, nays 4.

After the vote, the question being on the election of General James Shields of Missouri to be Doorkeeper. Clymer asked Butler to allow him to offer as a substitute a motion to proceed to the election of Doorkeeper.

Butler at first demurred, but finally he withdrew his proposition, and the question of election was discussed at length. The debate, which developed a good deal of sectional and party feeling, finally closed and a vote was taken on Clymer's substitute for Butler's resolution, the substitute being that the House do now proceed to the election of Doorkeeper.

The vote resulted as follows: Chas. W. Field (the Democratic nominee,) 123; James Shields, 101. Field was thereupon declared elected, and was sworn in, taking the modified oath.

Clark of Missouri asked unanimous consent to introduce for present consideration a bill authorizing the President to appoint James Shields a Brigadier-General of the United States Army on the retired list, his payment to commence from the time of the passage of the bill. Consent was given.

A vote was then taken and the bill was passed—ayes 228, noes 6.

Early in the week the Tariff bill was taken up and discussed at length in the Committee of the Whole, but no action was reached.

Washington Notes.

Secretary of State Vallarta, of Mexico, telegraphs to the Mexican representative at Washington, Senor Zamacona, that Minister Foster recognized the Diaz Government April 9th, and established official relations. Zamacona is made Minister to the United States.

No official information has yet been received with regard to the recognition by Minister Foster of the Diaz Government in Mexico, but such intelligence is expected.

Mamea, the Samoan Ambassador, took farewell leave of the President to-day. A United States steamer will await the Ambassador at Panama and convey him home, and make a survey for the purpose of selecting a naval depot, ceded under the recent treaty of amity and commerce.

The New York *Tribune*, epitomizing its Washington dispatches, says: Sherman's contract to obtain $50,000,000 of gold for resumption purposes has produced a decided effect in Washington, and it is now predicted that the Resumption Act will not be repealed.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have agreed to report a bill appropriating $250,000 for purchasing and testing various torpedoes.

Nearly a whole day last week was spent in discussing the bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, for property destroyed during the war.

A report has been made favorable to the sale of a part of the Brooklyn Navy Yard for a public market.

Subscriptions to the new loan one day last week amounted to $125,000.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[Quotations, unless otherwise specified, represent receivers' prices in lots, marketed on wharf or from store.]

FLOUR.—Demand was very light, and prices receded 25c per bbl. The steamer Belgic for China is expected to take considerable, but as yet nothing has been done. Low grade superfine is very scarce, and with a demand for China it will be wanted at full rates quoted. The following quotations are understood to be for consigned lots, or round lots from the mill, payable in gold coin; for jobbers' rates, silver, add about 50c.

Superfine, $4 75@$5 00; shipping extras, $5 25@$5 75; standard extras, $6 00@$6 25; Oregon standard extras, $5 75@$6 00.

WHEAT.—The Prices Current says: The inactivity in the market early in the week, caused by the difference in views between buyers and sellers, and which restricted transactions to trifling lots, offering no basis for regular quotations, ceased on Tuesday Liverpool telegrams quoting a material decline in values there, and the more pacific outlook in European politics caused holders to offer concessions which brought in buyers, and a large business was done, comparatively speaking, millers taking 15,000 ctls. at $2 05@$2 07½, for fair and good milling, $2 00 for superfine, and $2 12½ for strictly choice lots; and a shipper took 350 tons, mostly at $2 05; this latter, however, was under peculiar circumstances and much above what Liverpool buyers could afford to pay. This done, the market has again come to a standstill—holders firm and buyers cautious, with very scanty offerings. The bids for choice milling have put the quotation back to $2 15. At this writing British markets are stationary in price, and quiet, and the export demand here cannot be expected to revive at current asking rates; while on the other hand, with the limited supplies available, the course of prices will largely depend upon the wants of our millers.

We quote good to choice milling, $2 10@$2 15; superfine, $2 00@$2 05; shipping, $1 95@$2 00; low grades, $1 80@$1 90.

BARLEY.—The deliveries are larger; more sellers, and the tone weak at the decline noted.

We quote bay feed, $1 15@$1 20; coast feed, $1 12½@$1 17½(all gold); brewing nominal—$1 30@$1 40.

CORN.—The Mexican demand continues. Market ruled firm early, but volume of sales were small, holders forcing up prices; latterly, sales large yellow at $1 70; small yellow largest in supply; large white, sales at $2 00. The prospective southern supplies for the immediate future favors good full prices. Closing quotations as annexed:

We quote large yellow, $1 80@$1 85; small round yellow, $1 85@$1 90; large white, $2 00.

OATS.—Much the same general features apparent; large stocks, and plenty sellers; tone weak at quotations annexed.

We quote milling at $1 40@$1 50; good to choice feed, $1 40@$1 45; ordinary feed, $1 30@$1 35.

WOOL.—Overland freights are now 2½c per pound and ⅝c by sea. Receipts were on the increase all week; closing, the daily deliveries are of some little magnitude, and there are plenty of buyers in attendance. Prices rule firm for good to choice descriptions, and we would say to growers, it looks as if now is the time to ship to this market. It is known that our spring clip will fall far short of that of last year, but there are no bright features in the future for manufacturers, and as rates now ruling are beyond reasonable expectations, it seems a good time to feed the market. Southern Wool is the only spring Wool we have to quote; best, 21@23c; fair to good staple, 17@20c; burry, to heavy and burry, 15@18c.

HOPS.—English cables unfavorable; small sales at very low rates. Oregon, 5@6c; California, 5½@6½c—all low grades. Nominal quotations—California, 5½@7½c; Oregon, 5@6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter is moving in and out on a large scale; prices firmer, quotable trifle higher; packing is now general. Cheese in large receipt. Eggs, consumption very large; supplies less abundant and market firmer.

We quote: California choice fresh roll Butter, 23@25c; fair to good roll, 20@22½c; Cheese—California, 11@13c; Western Cheese, 16@18c ℔ lb; California Eggs, 22@24c ℔ doz; Eastern, 18@21c.

PROVISIONS.—Hams are overstocking the market; Bacon, Eastern, plenty.

We quote: California plain Hams, 10@11c; Eastern Hams, carload lots, 10¼@11¼c, as to brand; California Lard, 10@12c; Eastern do, 13¼@14c; California Bacon, 11½@12½c; Eastern Bacon, 11@12c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ℔ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ℔ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork, ℔ bbl, $22 00@$24 00.

SMOKED AND SALT FISH.—Salmon in bbl, $9 00@$11 00; hf bbl, $6 00; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Salmon, 1-lb tins, ——; Cod, Pacific, bdls, 6¼@6½c ℔ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod, boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ℔ lb; Georges' Cod, 9c ℔ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00@$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2, $2 00@$2 25.

POULTRY.—We quote: Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb, 20@22c; Turkeys, alive, 18@20c; Hens, ℔ doz, $6 00@$7 50; Roosters, young, ℔ doz, $9 00@$11 00; Broilers, ℔ doz, $5 50@$7 00; Ducks, ℔ doz, $8 00@$9 00; Geese, ℔ pair, $2 22@$3 00.

FRUIT, GREEN.—The supply of Apples is light; market tones strong. Dealers having choice stock about make their own price.

We quote: Apples, ℔ box, $1 25@$3 00; Bananas, $1 50@$4 00 ℔ bunch; Limes, Mexican, ——; Limes, California, $5 00@$6 00 ℔ M; California Oranges, $20 00@$35 00—firm.

FRUIT, DRIED.—We quote: Apples, quartered, at 3½@5½c ℔ lb; Apples, sliced, 6@8c; Peaches, 7@9c; Plums, California, pitted, 14@17c; Plums, Oregon, 11@14c; Raisins, $1 00@$2 00.

NUTS.—Almonds are in small demand, and remaining stock in first hands are urgently offered at annexed quotations.

Almonds, 8c for hard and 14@16c for soft shell; Brazil, 12½@14c; Filberts, 12½@15c; Hickory, 10@11c; Pecan, 10@14c; Chile Walnuts, 10@11c; California Walnuts 8@10c; California Peanuts, 5@7c ℔ lb; Cocoanuts, $5 00@$8 00 ℔ hundred.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 10½c; Hand-sewed, 22x36, 10⅞@11c; Standard Gunnies, 13@14c; Wool Sacks, heavy, 50@52½c; Wool Sacks, light, 47½@50c.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS.—The wharf price of Bran is $16 00 ℔ ton; for Middlings, $25 00.

BEANS.—Jobbers are holding prices quite firm.

We quote as follows (gold coin): Bayo, $4 25@$4 50; small White, $3 25; Pea, $3 00@$3 25; Red, ——; large Butter, $2 90@$3 00; medium do, $2 65@$2 85; Limas, $3 75; Pink, $4 25@$4 50.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.—The Prices Current says comparative receipts of Irish Potatoes were as annexed:

Months.	1877 Cal. sks.	1877 Or. & Ter. sks.	1878 Cal. sks.	1878 Or. & Ter. sks.
January	62,229	745	60,757	12,644
February	54,845	354	42,507	25,102
March	55,496	1,264	47,467	27,502
Totals	172,570	2,363	150,531	65,248
Decrease, 1878			22,039	
Increase, 1878				63,885
Totals, January 1 to April 1, 1877				184,933
Totals, January 1 to April 1, 1878				214,416
Total increase 1878				29,483

The foregoing shows the sources from which we have drawn our supplies, and the increase and decrease deliveries from each source of supply. The entire movement of 1878, it will be seen, exceeds that of same period in previous years. The consumption has steadily ran large, competing food products have been very scarce, while last year the reverse was the case; vegetables were plenty, even fruits, strawberries, etc., this time one year ago, were abundant; hence high prices, notwithstanding the increased deliveries noted. Prices are higher, but not likely to hold up long; hence new crop from the south is arriving more freely. Onions scarce.

We quote: Potatoes, Early Rose, ℔ 100 lbs, $2 65@$2 80; other grades, $2 70@$3 00; Oregon, ℔ 100 lbs, $2 65@$2 80. Onions, ℔ 100 lbs, $1 75@$2 00.

CORNMEAL.—Fine kinds, for the table, 2½@3c ℔ lb; coarse kinds for feed, $36 00@$37 00 ℔ ton.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK.—Beef more plentiful; hence easier prices. Mutton abundant and weak at the decline noted. Lamb steady. Veal not plenty.

We quote: Beef, first quality, 7@8c; second do, 6@7c; third do, 4@6c; Veal, small, 8@9c; do large, 6@7c; Mutton, 3@5c; Lamb, 8@10c; Hogs, as in quality, 6@7c ℔ lb.

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW.—Dry Hides, over 16 lbs, 15@16c; Dry Hides, Kip and Calf, 12½@13c; wet salted, 7½@8c. Plump, heavy Steer, 8½@9c. Sheep Skins, dull, 30@90c as to quality. Tallow, 6@7c.

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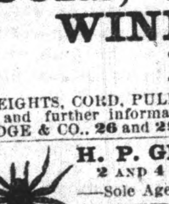
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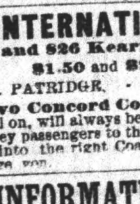
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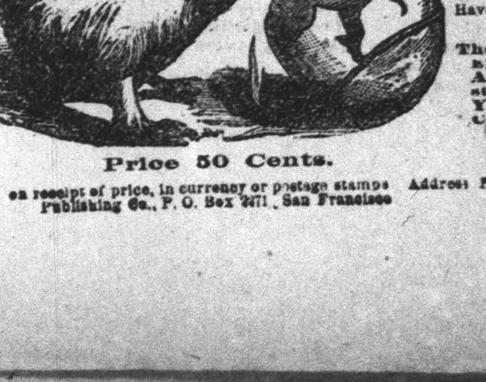
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Grand Weddings.

A succession of very grand weddings have afforded work to tradesmen, who would otherwise have had little to do lately. Some of the trousseaux have been exhibited, and certainly the lingerie surpasses in beauty anything that has been seen hitherto. That of the young Baronne Edmond de Rothschild contains a dozen dozen of chemises, perfect marvels of needlework—some with old lace let into the cambric; others with yokes and bibs of Valenciennes lace and embroidery displaying the same design, and others again richly worked in the mediæval style, the lower edge being, in most cases, also trimmed to match. Each chemise has its accompanying pantaloons, just as richly ornamented.

To some of the night dresses had been given distinguishing names. The Marguerite has a square front made of narrow bouillonnes of cambric and Valenciennes insertion, with collar and ruffles of the same lace; the Sultane, a plastron of Argentine lace, let in back and front, and the Venetienne, spiral ruchings of wide Valenciennes. There are likewise no less than six dozen dressing jackets! some in cambric, with bouillonne of wide Valenciennes insertion; others almost covered with exquisite embroidery; also fine cambric jackets lined with pale pink and blue silk, and trimmed with lace and ribbons. Many of the underskirts have the front breadth entirely embroidered, and the back decorated with flowers handsomely worked; even the walking skirts (made quite short) are trimmed with lace-edged flowers.

Nothing of all this, however, can compete with the elegance of the dressing gowns. There is one in white satin brocade, decorated with Bruges lace, wide white fringe, and white satin bows; a second in pale blue fancy silk interwoven with silver threads, ruched with extremely wide Valenciennes, and tied together with blue and silver cords and tassels; a third in Swiss muslin delicately embroidered, surrounded by a plaiting of embroidered muslin and ruching of Valenciennes, and having a hood of the same lace adapted to the shoulders, with bows of blue and pink satin ribbon, a matinee in pink Sarrah, composed of a skirt flounced with Mechlin lace and a jacket open in front over a triple Merveilleus waistcoat of the same lace; a Russian gown made in pale blue cashmere, buttoned on one side, and ornamented with oriental galloon, pale blue and cream colored palms on a vieil d'or ground; a sixth in pink cashmere, with a long plaited waistcoat in pink silk and two rows of satin buttons.

These robes de chambres have dainty little caps to match in lace, martin, gauze, foulard, and areophane, in various styles—the Carmargo, the Pompadour, the Charlotte Corday, the petite Mariee, the Rachel, the Sultane, the Creole, etc., etc. The stockings are either in silk or Lyons thread, and of every tint; some in open work, some embroidered in colors with flowers and garlands, and others with lozenges and triangles of Valenciennes, Mechlin, Argenton, and Alencon point let in. It may be imagined after this that the handkerchiefs are both beautiful and numerous, and as for the bed linen (it is always included in a French trousseau), it rivals the handkerchiefs in delicacy of texture. The sheets are not only richly worked at the top, but at the bottom also, with frills of exquisite lace, and are of handmade Flanders linen, with French cambric, pillow cases trimmed to match. Even the towels in linen crepon have bands of Venetian point inserted, and the initials worked in one corner.—*London Draper's Journal.*

Let Him Take His Smoke in Comfort.

The Rev. R. G. Miller, in the *Associate Reformed Presbyterian*, publishes the result of a donation visit from the members of his congregation. He says:

"The donating party brought, and put into our possession, on this particular occasion, sweet and Irish potatoes, turnips, cabbage, dried apples, peaches, damsons, cherries, canned peaches, blackberries, tomatoes, grapes, pickles, vinegar, soda, spice, nutmeg, mustard, candles, soap, starch, salt, eggs, macaroni, rice, molasses, sugar, tea, coffee, flour, lard, butter, near twenty-five pounds, chickens, a turkey, peas, corn, thirteen hams, a shoulder, and another piece, best of all for certain purposes; box of collars, dresses for children, a quilt, tobacco, cigars, and twenty-seven dollars in currency, ten of which was handed in by one who worships with us, but is a member of another church.

With two exceptions, the above are all useful articles, and it is creditable to the people that they did not forget to provide their good pastor with the necessaries of life, although it seems to us who live in cities, that the better way for people everywhere would be to pay the minister an adequate salary, and let him purchase all the things that he needs for the sustenance of his family himself, instead of making him dependent on this uncertain, precarious way of obtaining them.

We have said that the articles were all useful with two exceptions, and we were on the point of finding a little fault with the people for sending "tobacco" and "cigars" to their pastor; but, on reflection, we have not the heart to do it, even for the sake of adding "spice" to a paragraph. The poor country clergyman who labors among people who are themselves poor, has a hard time of it at best, and although we never use tobacco in any form ourself, still we say let him, if he has acquired the habit of smoking, take his smoke in peace. None of us—clergymen not excepted—have any too much comfort in this world.—*N. Y. Herald.*

IF the waste paper that is swept from stores and other places of business daily into the streets and gutters was saved as it should be, it would form an aggregate that would not only prove valuable, but serve largely to keep the streets and sewers in a more serviceable condition. Every scrap of paper has a special value. To sweep it into the street, where it is trodden into the mire and lost, is simply waste. Such improvidence is never seen in Paris, neither should it be practiced here. A box or basket, to be used as a receptacle for waste paper, should be a part of every business establishment. There would not be any danger of its accumulating in large quantities, as there are hundreds of paper gatherers who would be glad to empty it every morning or more frequently if necessary.

THE expenses of the 267 lifeboat stations on the coast of England, Scotland, and Ireland during 1877 were £37,880. Of lives saved there were 1,041, calling for the distribution of ten silver medals, seventeen votes of thanks, and rewards in money amounting to £4,069. The cost of one English lifeboat with carriage and equipment and boat house, averages $4,500, and it cost $350 per annum to keep each establishment in order.

KEEP your mind from evil thoughts.

Washington and the Elder Webster.

The outbreak of the Revolutionary War opened for Ebenezer Webster a sphere of usefulness to the country, which took him away from farm and town-meeting, and which he entered upon with a patriotic zeal and ardor all his own. When the war broke out, he was captain of the Salisbury militia, composed of sturdy and intelligent yeomen like himself.

It was while Captain Webster was stationed with his company in the vicinity of Boston that he had the signal honor of being awarded the duty of guarding the commander-in-chief. Washington had but recently arrived and placed himself at the head of the little and not too well organized Continental army. His camp was on Dorchester Heights, and Captain Webster had just come from New Hampshire with a quota of minute-men. This event in his father's life was always a source of great pride to Daniel Webster. One day, in 1840, he was traveling in Virginia with his son Fletcher, who observed that he was in thoughtful, silent mood.

"What is the matter, father?" asked Fletcher. "Are you not well?"

"Yes, oh, yes; but I was thinking, Fletcher, of an old man, upwards of eighty years of age, whom I met in New Hampshire the other day. He told me some interesting incidents about your grandfather. He said that he was one of the company of minute-men that Captain Webster commanded. He spoke of their being on Dorchester Heights at the time General Washington had his camp there. A detachment of my father's company was delegated to guard-duty around Washington's tent. The weather was frosty; and this old man was one day walking to and fro before the tent, when the side opened, and the tall figure of Washington appeared before him. He looked up at the sky, and then turning, said to the sentry: 'Soldier, who is the commander of your company?' 'Captain Webster, of the New Hampshire minute-men.' 'When you are relieved from guard,' returned Washington, 'say to Captain Webster that I should like to see him at my tent early in the morning.' The sentry delivered the message, and my father afterwards told him what Washington had said. He wished to consult him as to the feeling in New Hampshire; asked him about the patriotic sentiment among his neighbors,—whether they had counted the cost of resistance to the British, and were ready to throw away the scabbard, and spend and be spent in the cause. Washington talked an hour with the captain, offered him refreshments, and when he retired, shook him warmly by the hand. Fletcher," added Mr. Webster, "I should rather have it said upon my father's tombstone that he had guarded the person of George Washington, and was worthy of such a trust, than to have emblazoned upon it the proudest insignia of heraldry that the world could give."

Ebenezer Webster participated in the war, always with gallantry and courage, from beginning to end. He took part in the battles of White Plains and Bennington, and in 1780 was posted at West Point. This was shortly before Benedict Arnold's treason, and on the evening of the day when the traitor's designs were revealed to Washington, whose headquarters were then at West Point, he summoned Capt. Webster to his tent, and ordered him to guard it that night. "I believe I can trust you," he said, with a smile. Thus Ebenezer Webster had the good fortune to protect Washington's life a second time. It was stated by Webster that Washington did not sleep that night, but restlessly paced up and down in his tent, or wrote busily at his camp-table until daylight.—*Harvery's Reminiscences of Webster.*

The Pope as a Reformer.

His Holiness Leo XIII. has a reforming character. The spirit of reform thus far shows itself in the business of the interior of the Vatican Court, in cutting down expenses and abolishing old customs that require large sums of money. His Holiness says, very wisely, he does dot know what the contributions of the faithful may amount to in the future, therefore it behooves them all to be prudent. Cardinal Catarini, who announced the election to the people, was entitled by old custom to a handsome fee for that act, but he will not be allowed to receive any. The Guardia Nobile and certain other officials of the Vatican received in past times, when a Pope died and a new one elected, so many pounds of wax according to their rank. As large quantities of wax are used in the various religious ceremonies, it is very valuable, and this gift is equivalent to money. This old custom is discontinued by order of His Holiness. The officials and clerks of the Dateria, from the Cardinal at its head down to the lowest employé, have always been entitled to a double year's salary at the coronation of a new Pope. This also is forbidden. The Chapter of St. Peter sent in an account of a round sum of 100,000 francs, which, it said, was intended to pay all bills for the papal funeral. The Pope pushed the paper aside and requested that all the bills with the items should be brought to him and he would pay them.

The first Protestant blessed by the Pope was Mr. John T. How, of Boston.

It is well known that Pius IX. objected to the kissing of the *mula*, or shoe, and preferred to have the ring kissed. The present Pope extended the *mula* more willingly than the hand, not at the private audience, but at a public one. This extention of the *mula* is an old custom, older than the kissing of the ring, but is an ungraceful one. The Pope is a tall, slender man. His white soutane is much too large for him, thus when he held it up, stood on one foot and extended the other, on which was the red *mula* or cross-embroidered pontifical slipper, to be kissed, he looked very awkward, and the prostrate pilgrims were most unpleasant to the eyes. He is very thin and pale; the white soutane makes him still paler. It is said he suffers from an affection of the heart, but he looks wiry and energetic. His eyes are very light, they have no sparkle in them, and his features are hard. There are heavy lines in his face, but he has a kind smile and a thoughtful expression that is attractive.—*Anne Brewster, in the N. Y. World.*

INFLUENCE OF LITTLE THINGS.—Chemists tell us that a single grain of the substance called iodine will impart color to seven thousand times its weight of water. It is so in higher things; one look, one habit, may affect the whole of life and character.

THE useful encourages itself, for the multitude produce it, and no one can dispense with it; the beautiful must be encouraged, for few can set it forth and many need it.—*Goethe.*

Tibetan Social Life.

A noticeable feature of the national life of Tibet is the immense number of monasteries and nunneries which are to be found scattered over the country. In the neighborhood of Lhasa alone there are eleven monasteries, in which are cloistered upward of twenty thousand monks, and the nunneries are found in like proportion. This apparent devotion to spiritual concerns is at first sight calculated to arouse our admiration and sympathy, but a little consideration suggests the idea that the religious fervor of these Tibetan monks and nuns is a good deal heightened by a keen sense of sordid self-interest. If the blood of martyrs is the seed of churches, poverty, especially in the East, has a wonderful effect in multiplying the crop. To the men who have no taste for the hard labor demanded by the soil from its tillers, and the women who have no means of gaining a livelihood for themselves, the secluded idleness and secured meals of a monastery or nunnery present attractions which it is next to impossible to resist. The women also have an excuse for entering religious orders which is denied to men, for there exists in Tibet one of those extraordinary marriage customs which are occasionally met with in out-of-the-way parts of the world, and which are to be explained only by reference to the surrounding circumstances of the people. A numerous progeny, in a poor and sterile country, is doubtless a distinct evil, and it is one which naturally suggests the imposition of a check even to those who have never heard of Malthus or his doctrines. This we may suppose to have been the position of the Tibetans when they cast about for some plan by which they might limit the increase of the population. The plan they adopted for this purpose is almost unique, and is called polyandry, which may be explained as being the exact reverse of polygamy; for as in most Eastern countries it is lawful for a man to have a plurality of wives, in Tibet it is the custom for a woman to have a plurality of husbands. The usual practice is for two, three, or four brothers in a household to marry one wife. They all reside in one house, and the children are considered to be the joint offspring of all. It is inconceivable to us that such a system should exist for an hour; but in Tibet, far from giving rise to the evils which might be expected to flow from it, it works easily and well; and the pictures which travellers give us of Tibetan households display a degree of domestic happiness and affection which certainly equals that enjoyed in much more favored lands. This is a description Mr. Bogle gives of a family at whose house he spent the night: "The house belongs to two brothers, who are married to a very handsome wife, and have three of the prettiest children I ever saw. They all came to drink tea and eat sugar-candy. After night came on, the whole family assembled in a room to dance to their own singing, and spent two hours in this manner with abundance of mirth and glee."

But if such a system renders marriage an impossibility to many women, it makes some amends by elevating the position of those who succeed in entering the bonds of wedlock. The natural rivalry which exists between the husbands tends to encourage them in a chivalrous regard for the comfort and well-being of their common wife. The ornaments which adorn the garments and head-dresses of the women bear testimony to a very general desire to please on the part of their husbands, while the effect of the attention thus bestowed on the "weaker vessel" renders them more delicate and joyous than any of their polygamy-bound neighbors. To a certain extent, also, it has on the men a refining effect which must always result from the habit of considering the wishes of others; but in other respects it leaves them, as it found them, hard and uncultivated.

European Ignorance.

One of the foremost monthlies, which well represents the literature and learning of Germany, in an article on railways, written by a university professor, attributed to "a speech of President Lincoln, in the Senate of the United States," the astounding statement, that "in building a railway, it was better to finish the road rapidly, because, though such immature work would cost more lives, it would hasten the development of the country." I wrote to the editor that Mr. Lincoln never was in the Senate; that, excepting in the case of the Pacific road, the Senate had nothing to do with railways; and though Mr. Lincoln had once urged the rapid and vigorous prosecution of the *war*, on the ground that the salvation of the Union would infinitely overbalance all present cost and loss, he was utterly incapable of thus staking human life against the gains of a railroad. The editor promised to make the correction; but just then an American newspaper at Berlin made a squib upon his article, to the effect that, on the occasion referred to "Alexander Hamilton, Senator from Toronto, had replied to Mr. Lincoln with great eloquence and power." The bewildered German *Gelehrte* hereupon sent me the paragraph, which he took to be serious, and said: "Though I have much confidence in your knowledge, I suspect that my allusion to Mr. Lincoln was correct, since the accompanying paragraph, which gives evidence of minute accuracy, confirms my statement." I was obliged to answer, "My dear sir, don't you see that this paragraph is making a fool of you? Don't you know that Toronto is in Canada? that Hamilton was never in the Senate? and that he was killed five years before Lincoln was born?"—*Thompson's United States as a Nation.*

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.—A member of the sanitary police force came across a boy the other day who was wheeling home a load of oyster cans and bottles, and curious to know what use the lad could put them to, he made a direct inquiry.

"Going to throw them over into our back yard," replied the boy. "I took two loads home yesterday."

"But what do you use 'em for?"

"It's a trick of the family," grinned the lad.

"How trick?"

"I'd just as lief tell," continued the boy, as he spit on his hands to resume his hold of the barrow. "We're going to have some relashuns come in from the country. We may not have much to eat, but if they see these cans and bottles and boxes they'll think we've had isters, champagne, figs and nuts till we've got tired of 'em and are living on bread and taters for a healthy change!"

The officer scratched his ear like a man who had received a new idea.—*Detroit Free Press.*

IF a friend points a gun at you, knock him down. It will be time enough afterwards to find out whether it is loaded or not.

Women Convicts and Women Jailers.

Massachusetts has lately tried the experiment of a prison for female offenders, managed by officials of their own sex. It is located in the town of Sherborn, and is full to overflowing, having three hundred and fifty-five convicts of all ages, from sixteen to near seventy years. More than half are foreign born, and a large number of the others of foreign parentage. They are received on entering by the matron in a room decorated with flowers. Here the regulations of the institution are explained to them, and the advantages which will follow good conduct are set forth. They are kept constantly employed, the housework in its various branches being performed by details of the women. Others are employed in making jackets, and others still in knitting by machinery. Those who can not read or write are taught a few hours daily. Religious services are held on Sunday, and a singing school occupies two evenings of each week. There is a nursery containing nearly fifty babies, of whom fourteen were born within the prison walls, and will be kept there until they are a year and a half old unless their mothers are sooner released. Everything has thus far gone on successfully, and much good has been effected in the enlightenment and apparent reformation of most imbruted women. A writer in the Boston *Herald*, to whose account we are indebted for our facts, referring to the observance of last Christmas, says:

"True to their instincts, many of these prisoners had declared that if their furniture only included a looking-glass, if it was only one inch across the face, they should be delighted. The Christmas tree was thick with little circular looking glasses in metal setting, and if you ever visit this institution, just look upon the little table in any of the up stairs cells, and you will be sure to see how carefully they are treasured."

The West is not wholly lacking in such reformatories as the one we have described, but there is room for many more in all parts of the country. Public sentiment is not yet as far advanced in regard to the establishment of separate prisons for women as for juvenile offenders. Much gain has been made since the days of Hogarth, when as one can see from his pictures, female vagrants were compelled to beat hemp, under penalty of being beaten themselves in case of laziness. Further progress is needed, however. Female convicts require different treatment from that which they can recieve in the hands of a State prison mainly designed for male criminals of far greater atrocity, and they are most amenable to discipline planned and enforced by their own sex. There should be no sentimental maundering over unfortunate sisters, but a policy of mingled firmness and kindness. Violation of law must be punished, but the work of reformation should also be kept in view. In the majority of cases, the capacity of earning one's living is a strong safeguard against crime, and this is a prominent feature of the Sherborn programme. Its future workings will be noticed with interest by philanthropists and intelligent law makers.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

AN ENERGETIC AGENT WANTED.—I wish to employ an energetic man of 40, to sit in my hall and be my Agent-Answerer and Peddler-Conciliator. I can not say that the work is light, but the wages will be good. I want him to be well up in Scripture, so that he may be able to entertain the man with a big Bible to sell. He must know music so as to baffle the man who has sworn to sell my house an organ. He must be able to detain the agent of Borum & Bleedum's unrivaled sewing-machine, and so control the conversation that the kind-hearted agent shall depart, feeling that enough has been said. He will have to be kind to the man with the brooms, but, at the same time, firm. To the person who appears as agent of the Consolidated Encyclopedia of Mediæval Literature, he must exercise urbanity and not attempt to curtail the conversation, this work having been subscribed to by Mr. Goldpot and Mr. Silverware, leading citizens. In fact, as to all these agents, he must be patient, respectful, polite. There is one visitor, though, upon whom I shall permit him to expend his pent-up feelings. He shall be not only allowed, but authorized, to smash into 900,000 fragments the person who comes and leaves a patent medicine circular and asks that the circular be returned when called for. Address Endurance, Box 200,000.—*Courier Journal.*

THE SOCIETY OF WOMEN.—It is better, wrote Thackeray, for you to pass an evening once or twice a week in a lady's drawing-room, even though the conversation is slow, and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a club or tavern, or a pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions, and are stupid, or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggerers, who are sucking the butt of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is uninspiring to a jockey; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another; but as a pure epicure is scarcely tired of water-sauces and brown bread and butter, I protest I can sit for a whole night talking with a well-regulated, kindly woman about her girl Fanny or her boy Frank, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man may derive from a woman's society, is that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit is of great good to your moral men, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world.

A CERTAIN gentleman of La Grange, Ohio, whose residence is near his place of business, to save the time and trouble of going to the door, raised a window from the outside and requested his wife to hand him a ten dollar bill. While she was gone after it he was called away. Meantime a passing tramp saw something inside the window which he thought it possible to take, raised the window, put his hand cautiously in, and must have been astonished to have a bill thrust into it. Of course, he accepted it and immediately left. Then the gentleman returned. Tableau.

IT is a striking truth that he who would benefit his fellow man must walk by faith, sowing his seed in the morning, and in the evening withholding not his hand—knowing that in God's good time the harvest shall spring up and ripen; if not for himself, yet for others who, as they bind the full sheaves and gather in the heavy clusters, may, perchance, remember him with gratitude, and set up stones of memorial on the fields of his toil and sacrifice.—*Whittier.*

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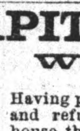
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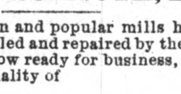
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All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try **Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders.** These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS. Indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post-paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $3, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,
fe21wly 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

D. H. HOWE'S

DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING

PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It Cannot be Blown Over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

For references apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

Manufactured at Newton & Co's Lumber Yard,

Woodland, and at N. L. DREW'S YARD, in Sacramento.

fe15w **D. H. HOWE, Proprietor.**

CAPITAL HOTEL,

SACRAMENTO,

Corner of K and Seventh Streets.

This Hotel having been newly refitted and refurnished is now ready to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.
nolwly BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Prop.



H. WACHHORST,

IMPORTING

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

79 J Street, Sacramento,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,

Invites attention to his

Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.

Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade, like coin quality of Silver Forks and spoons.

JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.

RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.

CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.

SUNDRIES.—Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleev-Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.

WATCHES. — Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will foward to any part of the country at factory prices.

CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendules.

DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.

Orders Promptly Filled.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.

My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.

Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.

79 J Street, Between 3d and 4th.
oc11-3m

THEY HAVE ARRIVED

50 CASES OF DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Hats, Etc., Etc.

27 CASES HARDWARE

All bought at the Manufacturers.

—AND—

WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.

Come and see for yourselves and purchase where you can

Save the S. F. Jobbers' Profit.

F. S. FREEMAN & CO.

WOODLAND AND CAPAY, CAL.
oc12-3m

SHERMAN, HYDE & CO

SAN FRANCISCO,

THE LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE

IN THE STATE.

SHERMAN & HYDE SQUARE

AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Weber Pianos!

STEDMAN AND GERMAN

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

ESTEY AND STANDARD ORGANS

Brass Instruments!

SHEE MUSIC

—AND—

Everything in the Music Line

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Address,

SHERMAN, HYDE & CO.,

no15wly SAN FRANCISCO

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, April 25th, 1878.

General News Items.

It is said that valuable tin mines have been discovered in the State of Durango in Mexico.

The Beecher Scandal is again beginning to flutter its vile wings over the country. Respectable newspapers should lend their influence for the suppression of this baneful subject.

The Governor has appointed P. O. Hendley Judge of the Second Judicial District, vice Sexton, deceased. Also, Wm. Hammer Hall to be State Engineer to inqure into irrigation, mining debris, river navigation and like matters.

Sixty-nine cases of Pacific Coast ores and minerals were shipped from San Francisco Wednesday for Paris. They are intended for the Exposition. The Railroad Company gave instructions to push the exhibit through with all dispatch.

The passenger movement at San Francisco for the first quarter of the year was as follows: Arrived, 9,115; departed, 6,645; gain 2,470. Last year the arrivals overland for the first quarter numbered 10,200, and the departures were only 5,300. Arrivals by rail last month were the least of any month since 1872.

The Czar demands of the Porte the trifling sum of $1,226,000,000. The Porte has an empty treasury, and owes $1,200,000,000 to England, Austria and France. England is a creditor to the extent of $900,000,000. The Porte is decidedly bankrupt, and the Czar will probably take real estate and ironclads for his claim.

Reading while lying down is very injurious to the eyes, for the reason that the internal nal structure of the eye being generally of a soft and yielding nature, the lens drops a little back from its true position, and greater effort on the part of the ciliary muscles, and consequently great strain becomes necessary for focusing the object.

The first new silver dollar of 412¼ coined on this coast was struck off in San Francisco on Wednesday afternoon. A great many people were present to witness the operation of the great ajax coining press. A thousand were struck off on that day. The San Francisco Mint is capable of turning out 3,000,000 per month.

The completion of the railroad between Benicia and Suisun was celebrated at the latter place on Tuesday last. An excursion train ran between the two places, salutes were fired at all points on the line, brass bands played and speeches were made. This is a great improvement for these two towns and the country in general.

Whooping-cough is said to be effectually treated in Austria by the use of the rod. When the child is seized by one of the coughing fits, the rod is vigorously applied. The doctors allege that whooping-cough is rather a nervous affection than anything else, and the flogging, being a good counter irritant, rouses the child to an exercise of the will which often suppresses the cough. We doubt it.

The long-expected paragraphed English Bible, prepared by Canon Girdlestone, is passing through the press of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The prose portions are paragraphed according to the sense. The poetic parts are arranged in the same manner as modern poetry. The Psalms are divided into strophes and stanzas, and where they are acrostic or alhpabetical the fact is indicated by the Hebrew initials.

The following is from the Arizona *Citizen* of April 12th: Thirteen thousand six hundred and forty-two pounds of silver ore from the McMillen mine was unloaded at Jos. Collingwood's corral last Saturday. The value of the shipment is estimated at about $80,000. It is the result of only two days' work in the mine. One piece of this ore sewed up in a rawhide weighs 656 pounds. A mine that will turn out $40,000 per day needs no assistance from the press.

To the Laplanders the reindeer is everything; in fact, without it they would cease to exist. The flesh affords them food. The milk is not only drank, but serves to make cheese, etc.; it is also distilled into a kind of spirit. The reindeer skin, which is soft and pliant, warm and strong, serves as clothing, for blankets, and in fact for almost every purpose to which we apply cord, rope and string, whilst reindeer tongues form one of the most dainty dishes that can be placed upon the table, as well as, it is believed, a considerable article of export.

The crowded state of our columns, on account of so many Town advertisements coming in just now, compels us to use small type for all our inside reading matter. Of course we are glad to have the ads to publish, as they will help to replenish the depleted exchequer of the establishment. The pressure will probably not last long, and we know our readers will bear with us so long as we give them all the important news afloat, local and general, which we shall always endeavor to do, though the miscellaneous matter may be somewhat curtailed for a time.

Everybody is on the *qui vive* over the fact that Vacaville is to have a new and splendid building. It will adjoin Davis' Hotel, two stories with a basement. The lower story and basement will be a general merchandise store, to be occupied by Mr. Mansfield, late of Mansfield and Theodore, and the upper story is to be converted into a large and commodious hall, to be occupied jointly by the Masons and Odd Fellows. Mr. Falconer is the owner and Bush Stevenson is the contractor and builder of the building. The dirt taken from the excavation under the above building will be used in filling up several bad places in the streets.

The highest village in Europe is Cresta, in the Ferrara-Avers, a large valley of about eleven leagues in length, commencing on the side of the Splugen, near the Roffila, and extending in a southwesterly direction to Burfiell. Cresta is only accessible by mountain tracks. The population, which is widely scattered, consists of about 270 persons, those in the lower part of the village being of Latin origin, while their companions higher up are German descent, and retain their ancient dialect and customs in all their purity. The little colony is intelligent and hospitable; the people are tall, slim and of light complexion, and are thoroughly hardened to all the fatigues and severity of a Winter of eight months' duration.

A Texas camel breeder, speaking of the rearing of the "ships of the desert," says: They are no more trouble to raise than horses or cattle. The colts for the first three or four days are rather tender, and require close attention, but after that take their chances with the herd. They feed on cactus and brush, eschewing all grasses that horses and cattle eat if the favorite cactus can be had. The females, with proper care, give a colt every year, and the price at which they are sold, the ease with which they are raised, their extreme docility, and the adaptability of our climate to their nature, would seem to indicate that camel raising is a profitable business in Texas. Mr. Lanfear says there is one camel in the herd that has traveled 150 miles between sun and sun, and that almost any well broken camel is good for more than 100 miles in a day.

The Japs.

The Japanese take strange and unaccountable fancies. At one time a mania for rabbits dominates the country, and speculators pay exorbitant prices for lop-eared or other ugly varieties of the rodent. This is succeeded by a dangerous liking for large foreign dogs, followed by a less romantic attachment to pigs, which in its turn gives way to a more æsthetic taste for tea-roses, varied by a taste for pisciculture. In Tosa we hear that dog fighting is the passion of the hour, and public exhibitions of the sport are paying speculations.

To Make Home Happy.

Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man, to whom this duty is addressed, should feel and obey the lesson. Let him, too, be industrious in adorning his domain—in making his home, the dwelling of his wife and children, not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let him, as far as circumstances will admit, be industrious in surrounding it with pleasant objects—in decorating it, within and without, with things that tend to make it agreeable and attractive. Let industry make home the abode of neatness and order—a place which brings satisfaction to every inmate, and which in absence draws back the heart by the fond associations of comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become more surely the scene of cheerfulness and peace. Ye parents, who would have your children happy, be industrious to bring them up in the midst of a pleasant, a cheerful, and a happy home. Waste not your time in accumulating wealth for time; but plant in their minds and souls, in the way proposed, the seeds of virtue and prosperity. Teach them also that true benevolence inspires the love of justice, and prompts him in whose bosom it glows neither to oppress the weak, to impose on the ignorant, nor to overreach the unwary; but to give every man his due, and, with steady and undeviating step, to walk in the hallowed path of equity. Deceit and dissimulation, fraud and falsehood, are far from the humble worshipper of God; integrity is enthroned in his heart, truth rests on his lips, and an enlightened sense of duty regulates the whole of his conduct. He faithfully performs every promise and fulfils every engagement. Others respect and trust in his word, because he respects and holds it sacred himself. His life is characterized by the simplicity of truth, and the dignity of virtue; and in dealing with him, they who have an opportunity of knowing his character place unbounded confidence in his justice and faithfulness.

A Printer's Dream.

A printer sat in his office chair, his boots were patched and his coat threadbare, and his face looked weary and worn with care. While sadly thinking of business debt, old Morpheus slowly round him crept, and before he knew it he soundly slept; and sleeping, he dreamed that he was dead, from trouble and toil his spirit had fled, and that not even a cow-bell tolled for the rest of his cow-hide sole. As he wandered among the shades, that smoke and scorch in lower Hades, he shortly observed an iron door, that creakingly hung on the hinges ajar, but the entrance was closed with a red-hot bar, and Satan himself stood peeping out, and watching for travelers thereabout, and thus to the passing printer spoke: "Come in, my dear, it shall cost you nothing, and never fear; this is the place where I cook the ones who never pay their subscription sums, for though in life they may escape, they will find when they're dead it is too late; I will show you the place where I melt them thin, and also where I comb their heads with broken glass and melted lead, and if of refreshments they only think, there's boiling water for them to drink; there's the red-hot grindstone to grind down their nose, and red-hot rings to wear on their toes, and if they mention they don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths with red red-hot wire; and then, dear sir, you should see them squirm while I roll them over and cook to a turn."

With these last words the printer awoke, and thought it all a practical joke, but still at times so real did it seem, that he cannot believe that it was all a dream; and often he thinks with a chuckle and a grin, of the fate of those who save their tin and never pay the printer.

Ventilation.

Many persons complain of always getting up tired in the morning. This is often due to defective ventilation or from using an undue amount of bed clothes and bedding. Feather beds are too soft and yielding, and partially envelop the sleeper, thus producing profuse perspirations. The habit of lying too much under blankets is also very pernicious, by reason of the carbonic acid exhaled by the sleeper being respired. Again, it is a common error to suppose that by simply opening a window a little at the top a room can be ventilated. People forget that for proper ventilation there must be an inlet and outlet for the air. In bed-rooms there is often neither, and if there is a fire-place it is generally closed up. Again, it is a mistake to suppose that foul air goes to the top of a room. Certainly the heated air goes to the top, but the chief impurity, the carbonic acid, falls to the bottom. There is nothing so efficacious in removing the lower stratum of air as the ordinary open fireplace, especially if there is a fire burning.

Meaning of the Term Porte.

The term "Porte," which is used to denote the administrative government of the Ottoman Empire, and includes the Sultan, the Grand Vizier and the Great Council of State, had its origin in this way: In the famous institutes established by the famous warrior Sultan Mohamed II, the Turkish body politic was described by the metaphor of a stately tent, whose domes rested on four pillars. The Viziers formed the first pillar, the Judges the second, the Treasurers the third and Secretaries the fourth. The chief seat of government was figuratively named the "Lofty Gate of the Royal Tent," in allusion to practices of earlier times, when the Ottoman rulers sat at the tent door to administer justice. The Italian translation of this name was "La Porte Sublima." This phrase was modified in English to the "Sublime Porte," and finally the adjective has been dropped, leaving it simply "The Porte."

Origin of Surnames.

The adoption or distribution of surnames was not a matter of system, or even of design. It was a matter of growth and development. When the Johns of a neighborhood became too numerous for ready reference one would be called John the Smith, another John the Shoemaker, etc. After a while the "the" would be dropped and it would be John Smith, John Shoemaker, etc.; and the same course would be taken with the Jameses, the Josephs and all the rest. The sons of all these would at first be called John's son, James's son, Smith's son, William's son, etc.; and these appellations would soon wear down to Johnson, Smithson, Jameson and Williamson. And so on, by this means and that, and for one reason and another, the surnames of mankind, after having in some cases undergone all manner of changes, have come abou as they now are.

Brilliant Whitewash.

A correspondent wishes the receipt given some years since for the whitewash used on the east end of the White House. For her benefit and the benefit of others it is repeated. Take one-half bushel of nice, unslacked lime, slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste; one-half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and one pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well; then hang it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from dust.

During the year 1876, 108,771 Italians came to America. Of this number 89,000 are set down as temporary tourists.

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

BENJAMIN ELY and J. GRIFFIN, Plaintiffs, vs. JAMES W. HOWARD, SARAH M. HOWARD and JOSEPH HEWITT, Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and the Complaint filed in said County, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to JAMES W. HOWARD, SARAH M. HOWARD and JOSEPH HEWITT, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiffs in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, then within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain Mortgage described in the said Complaint, and executed by the said JAMES W. HOWARD and SARAH M. HOWARD on the 9th day of December, A.D. 1876, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing even date therewith, made and executed by JAMES W. HOWARD, for the sum of $4,700 with interest at the rate of one and one-fourth per cent. per month until paid; that the premises conveyed by said Mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said promissory note and the interest then found due, together with the Attorney's fees provided for in said mortgage, and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said defendants for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendants, and all persons claiming by, through or under them may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, this 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

[SEAL.] D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By JAS. C. HARLAN, Deputy Clerk.
F. E. BAKER, Att'y for Plaintiffs. mh21w2m

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Sixth Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo.

JOSEPH MELVIN, Executor of the Estate of J. C. MELVIN, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. SAMUEL J. KEEFHOVEN, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to SAMUEL J. KEEFHOVEN:

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of JOSEPH MELVIN, Executor of the Estate of J. C. MELVIN, in said Court filed against you within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the Fifth day of March, 1878, in said Court.

Said action is brought to recover judgment against said Defendant for the sum of Nine hundred and eighty-two and one-half (982.50) Dollars balance due on a certain promissory note executed by Defendant to J. C. MELVIN with interest thereon from this date at the rate of 1¼ per cent. per month, and for costs of suit, all of which will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein, reference to which is hereby made for further particulars; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, Plaintiff will take default and apply to the Court for the relief demanded and judgment for the sum of $982.50 and costs of suit.

In testimony whereof, I, D. M. BURNS, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this Fifth day of March, A.D. 1878.

[SEAL.] D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
J. C. BALL, Attorney for Plaintiff. mh7w2m

Certificate of Partnership.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, B. HAGAN and I. MANHEIM, do hereby certify and declare that we constitute a partnership under the name and style of HAGAN & MANHEIM, that the full names of all the persons interested as partners are BENJAMIN HAGAN and ISAAC MANHEIM, both residents of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, and that the business conducted and carried on by said partnership is that of General Commission and Merchandise, and that its principal place of business is in the town of Davisville, county of Yolo, State of California.

Witness our hands this 15th day of March, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Eight.

BENJAMIN HAGAN,
ISAAC MANHEIM,

Duly acknowledged before me this 15th day of March, 1878. JAMES ONEAL, Notary Public.

Filed for record this 20th day of March, 1878, at fifteen minutes past 8 o'clock A.M.

R. W. MEGOWAN, Recorder.
By J. D. LAWSON, Deputy. mh28w5t

Voters Attention.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE County Clerk will be at the following places on the days hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of re-registering the voters of Yolo County:

CACHEVILLE—Saturday, April 27th, at Griffith's Store.
KNIGHTS LANDING—Monday, April 29th, at Union Hotel.
BLACKS STATION—Friday, May 3d, at Hustons' Store.
DUNNIGAN—Saturday, May 4th, at Lewis' Hotel.
MADISON—Monday, May 6th, at Hilliker's Hotel.
LANGVILLE—Tuesday, May 7th, at Appleby Hotel.
WINTERS—Wednesday, May 8th, at Justice Hulse's Office.
DAVISVILLE—Thursday, May 9th, at Marden's Hotel.
WASHINGTON—Friday, May 10th, at Olive Branch Hotel.
CLARKSBURG—Saturday, May 11th, at Webber's Store.

Pursuant to an Act of the Legislature the old Great Register cannot be used for election purposes after June 1st, 1878.

By Order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. M. BURNS, County Clerk.
ap11wtd

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO THE qualified Electors of WILLOW SPRING SCHOOL DISTRICT, County of Yolo, State of California, that an election will be held on TUESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL, 1878, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to build a School House. It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of five hundred dollars ($500).

The polls will be open at the house of Jas. H. Dening, between the hours of 8 o'clock A.M. and sundown.

JOHN. W. BLACK,
CARY LA DUE,
JAS. H. DENING,
ap11w3t District School Trustees.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED.

A Revolution in the Shirt Business.

Keeps Patent Partly Made Dress Shirts!

MEN'S, SIX FOR EIGHT DOLLARS.

Made to Measure, Complete, 6 for $10.50.

Boys' Shirts, One Dollar less than Men's.

Laundried Shirts, $2.50 per dozen extra. These Shirts are not thrown together or basted, but are made in the very best manner. Are guaranteed equal in every respect to the very best, regardless of price. They are made from the celebrated Wamsutta Muslin and the best Irish Linen, all cut lengthwise of the goods. Bosoms all Linen—no Muslin linings used. I do not offer CHEAP Shirts at a low price, but the very best that can be made. Comparison is challenged, both of material and workmanship. The question is asked: "How can you sell such goods at such prices?" The reply is: "Expenses light, no fancy rents, and business absolutely CASH. **A Set of Gold-Plated Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half-dozen Shirts.** Also GENTS' NIGHT SHIRTS, extra long, $1.25 each.

Please call and satisfy yourself.

MRS. T. C. POCKMAN,
Under Masonic Hall,
mh22-dw Main St., Woodland.

FOR SALE!

A 160-Acre, First-Class Farm

Now under cultivation, with Dwelling-house and improvements, located ten miles from Davisville. For further particulars inquire of

HAGAN & MANHEIM,
ap8dwlm Davisville, Cal.

BEST BUSINESS you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. mh11d6mwly

MAY-DAY PICNIC.

THE

Woodland Turn-Verein

Will hold their Eighth Anniversary Picnic

—ON—

Wednesday, May 1st, 1878,

In the Grove, North of Washington Gardens,

NEARCACHECREEK.

Everybody is invited to join in our festivities. Conveyances will run frequently during the day.

The Usual Olympian and Gymnastic Feats

Will be performed. PRIZES will be awarded for Ladies' Races, to Junior Turners, etc. There will be Sack Races and various other amusements. A floor will be laid 80 by 80 feet for those who love dancing.

Floor Managers:—Emil Hœrnlein, Emil Dinzler, Thos. Adams, D. M. Burns.

Refreshments can be had on the grounds.

GOOD MUSIC WILL BE FURNISHED.

☞ A good Organ will be sold, chances being allowed to the number of 100 at One Dollar a ticket.

ap9dwtd BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

TO OWNERS OF WOOD-BURNING THRESHING ENGINES!

MR. C. I. HALL

Announces to the people of this section that he is now prepared to change, at a nominal cost, Wood-burning Threshing Engines so that **STRAW CAN BE BURNED IN THEM** for Fuel, and warrants them to be equal to the best Straw-burner in the market. He has CHANGED A NUMBER DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS and never has had one fail to

MAKE AS MUCH STEAM WITH STRAW

AS WITH WOOD!

For further particulars apply to C. I. HALL, care of **Baker & Hamilton,** San Francisco and Sacramento.

☞ Parties wishing New Engines with his Straw-burning Attachment will save money by consulting Mr. Hall before making a purchase elsewhere. mh24dw3m

DESIRABLE

Woodland Property FOR SALE!

Livery Stable, Stock, Family Residence

AND OTHER PROPERTY!

The undersigned desires to sell, immediately, the well known **ELDORADO LIVERY STABLE,** with all the Horses, Vehicles, Harresses, etc., connected with the business. Also, the property adjoining, on the corner of Third and Main streets.

Also, his Private Residence, a commodious and comfortable house, on Third—north of Court street.

The above property will be sold together or separately, as desired, **at a Low Price and on Easy Terms!**

For further particulars apply to

T. C. POCKMAN.
Woodland, March 21st, 1878. mh21-dwlm

ENRIGHT'S STRAW BURNING ENGINE.

I respectfully beg leave to inform the public and parties intending to purchase Portable Straw-Burning Engines for threshing purposes for 1878, that I offer for sale this season **Straw Burning Engines** superior to any I have heretofore made, at reasonable prices, and that I will give a satisfactory bond to any party buying an Engine from me or my agents, that I will protect them in the use and right of using, and against all Patent law suits.

JOSEPH ENRIGHT,
ap7dw2m San Jose, Cal.

WOODLAND MILLS,

J. M. RHODES, Prop'r.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

FINE & GRAHAM FLOUR, SHORTS

BRAN, CORN MEAL, ETC.

GRISTS AND FEED GROUND ON SHORT NOTICE.

Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.

apldw

AUCTION SALE OF LIVE STOCK,

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at his Ranch, ONE MILE EAST OF COTTONWOOD,

April 27th, 1878,

A fine lot of Milch Cows, Young Cattle, Horses, Farming Implements, etc., etc., to the highest bidder.

TERMS—On sums of $20 and upwards, credit will be given till September 1st, 1878, on approved notes bearing 1 per cent. per month interest; below $20 cash on delivery.

J. W. HAMBLETON.
March 20th, 1878. mh20-dwtd

WESTERN HOTEL,

Nos. 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 and 51 K Street,

One Block from R.R. Depot & Steamer Landing.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

A new and elegantly furnished Hotel with all modern improvements.

Board & Lodging, $1 to $1.50 per day; Meals, 25c.

An Omnibus will convey passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

ap3dw WM. LAND, Proprietor.

MACK WEBBER,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Etc., Etc.

Particular Attention Given to Compounding Prescriptions.

Store accessible at all hours. ☞ One door west of Express Office. ap16dw

H. KUHN & BRO.,

OPP. PORTER'S STORE, MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

Dealers in Tinware,

STOVES, RANGES,

PUMPS, WATER PIPES,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Roofing, Plumbing, Gasfitting,

Galvanized Iron Water Tanks, all sizes,

MADE TO ORDER.

☞ All orders from the country promptly attended to. mh26dw

T. M. PRIOR,

Harness & Saddle Maker,

Two Doors West of Express Office,

WOODLAND, - - - - - CAL.

Only Importer from the East.

Everything in my line constantly on hand, or made to order, and sold at lowest living rates. feldw

U CAN make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free, by TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. mh11d6mwly

REMEMBER, WE KEEP NOTHING BUT strictly Pure Liquors for medicinal purposes. ELSTON & WHITE.

SACRAMENTO

AS A TRADE CENTER.

The business men of Sacramento, as well as all her people, have now the firmest confidence in

HER FUTURE GREATNESS!

She has withstood

THE GREATEST FLOOD ON RECORD

IN THIS VALLEY,

And has demonstrated beyond a question that with the careful measures being adopted for the perpetuity of her system of levees, she is forever safe from the ravages of the waters.

How and Why She Can Supply Goods of Every Description

CHEAPER

Than They can be Bought in San Francisco.

We answer—because she has advantages possessed by no other locality—saving in freight charges, wharf rates low rents and light expense. Her merchants buy direct from the large manufactories of the East and have the goods shipped by rail to their doors.

Sacramento contains some of the oldest and most firmly established merchants on this coast—including everything in the line of groceries, hardware, agricultural implements, paints and oils, stationery, crockery, liquors, drugs, clothing, carpets, gas fittings, jewelry, woodenware and earthenware, furniture, stoves and tinware, boots and shoes, etc.

Her manufactures are entensive and varied, including carriages and wagons, machinery, brass works, pails and tubs, boxes, brooms and matches, plows, harness, cloths, gloves, confectionery, pottery, iron work, sashes, doors, etc., soap, yeast powder, marble works, pumps, windmills, fanningmills leather, etc.

Her lumber yards are among the most extensive in the State; her foundries and machine shops are among the best; her brewries numerous and good; in fact there is not a line of business which may be mentioned which is not represented in Sacramento.

She possesses many fine dry goods houses, clothing houses, millinery shops, fancy goods stores, etc., her book and news depots are of the best. She possesses every facility for doing any style of printing and binding. No better hotels or markets can be found anywhere.

INTERIOR MERCHANTS intending to make purchases for the spring and summer of 1878 will find it to their advantage to

STOP AT SACRAMENTO

And talk with our Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers, and thus

Save Time and Money!

We offer quick supplies, low prices and a saving in freight charges.

Sacramento Can and Will Sell Cheaper

Than any other City or Town on this Coast,

—AND—

Give as Good an Article.

ap4wlm

Notice is Given,

That through failing health I am compelled to sell my Farm of

4,567 Acres of Land

In Yolo County, situated within

HALF MILE OF DUNNIGAN STATION

ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.,

And known as

"THE BUCKEYE RANCH."

Some of the same land produced Forty Bushels per acre of Wheat in the dry year of '77. The Sacramento River is four miles East of the Ranch, and Wheat is always worth from five to ten cents per 100 lbs. more at the River than in Woodland, and with light teams can haul two loads of Grain daily.

I WILL SELL ABOUT

75 head Horses and Mules

—AND—

100 HEAD OF CATTLE:

About Forty head of which are Dairy Cows—the balance Young Stock; also,

300 HEAD OF HOGS!

And if any person wishes to purchase a DAIRY FARM, I will sell my

FARM OF 1,140 ACRES

IN PLUMAS COUNTY!

☞ The above lands will be sold in a body or in parcels to suit; the terms will be one-half cash, and the balance can remain one, two or three years—at the option of the purchaser—on small interest. **THE AGRICULTURAL TOOLS** will be sold. All the above property will be sold at Private Sale, and if not disposed of before June next, will be sold at Auction. For particulars, apply to

W. J. CLARKE,
ja23dw On the Premises.

The Unloading Derrick AND STACKER!

A GOOD THING FOR THE FARMERS.

The undersigned is manufacturing at Davisville this ingenious labor-saving device, which has been patented, and which has been thoroughly tested in this county heretofore. It consists of a rope netting placed in the bed of the wagon, which is raised with the load by pulleys and ropes attached to a swinging derrick, and carried to any desired height or position on the stack.

ONE MAN AND A MULE

Can manage the whole thing. It does its work well and rapidly. For further information apply to

JOHN D. WINTERS, Davisville.
ap5dwlm

DAILY OPPOSITION

STAGE AND BOAT LINE

—FROM—

Davisville to Sacramento!

CONNECTING WITH CAL. P.R.R. TRAINS.

The Stage will leave THE R.R. STATION, Davisville, daily at 8 A.M. for the TULE HOUSE, where passengers will be transferred to boats and be landed in Washington, dry-shod, by 11 A.M. Another Stage and Boat leave on arrival of Woodland P.M. train.

Returning, boats will leave Washington at 7 A.M. and 1 P.M., enabling passengers to connect at Davisville with both trains for Woodland.

Fare Either Way, . . $1.25.
For Round Trip, . . $2.50.

CAPT. A. NETHERCOTT,
mh26dwtf Manager.

Spring Stock

—OF—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—AT—

Madison!

MY NEW SPRING STOCK EMBRACES

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

—AND—

Almost Everything Else

THAT A FAMILY WANTS!

I BELIEVE IN QUICK SALES

AND SMALL PROFITS!

Which the public will find out if they give me a trial.

☞ On all sums traded amounting to over Five Dollars and paid in gold, a discount of 12½ per cent. will be allowed; if paid in silver, 6 per cent.

COME AND SEE ME.

A. HAINES.
MADISON, YOLO COUNTY, April 15th, 1877.
mh16-3m



—AT THE—

CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS,

WOODLAND,

May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

☞ If you want fowls or eggs write the proprietor. MRS. C. H. SPRAGUE,
ap17wtf Woodland.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT

G. W. GREENE'S

JEWELRY STORE,

MAIN STREET,

COLLEGE BLOCK, - - WOODLAND,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

ap1-lm

J. G. JOHNSON, *San Francisco.* A. MOSSMAYER, *Woodland.*

CITY MARKET,

WOODLAND.

JOHNSON & MOSSMAYER,

PROPRIETORS.

Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.

HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID

—FOR—

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS!

ap19-w

AITKEN & FISH,

PREMIUM

PIONEER

Marble Works,

177 K STREET,

Between 6th & 7th,

ap11w3m **SACRAMENTO, CAL.**

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

A large assortment always on hand which will be sold at reasonable prices. Also, GENERAL UNDERTAKER! I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a First-Class Hearse, so that I am prepared to supply everything necessary for Funerals on short notice. **Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,** opp. Pockman's Livery Stables, Woodland.

mh7w3m

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING!

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's and the Domestic Patterns; also for the **The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments.** fel9w

S. A. WOLFE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

S. W. Cor. J and 5th Street, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY!

mh13-w3m

D. RAY, M.D.,

Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Iowa; also Graduate of Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio,

Has returned to his old home in Woodland for the purpose of practicing his profession. Pays particular attention to Chronic Diseases and diseases of Women and Children.

OFFICE, Room No. 1 Excelsior Block

mh15w

PACIFIC HOTEL,

Corner K and Fifth Streets,

Sacramento, California.

C. F. SINGLETON, PROP'R.

Board and Lodging, $1.50 @ $2.50 per Day; Per Week, $6 to $10, according to Room.

Free Coach to the House. a4w3m

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE 1878.

Langville and Madison,

YOLO COUNTY.

W. LEVY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods,

—AND—

General Merchandise,

AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.

Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,

Building & Shelf Hardware

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

ETC., ETC.

Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.

CALL AT LEVY'S.

Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.

GRAIN SACKS,

ON HAND AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

May 24, 1877. fel-3m

R. FORRESTER,

SUCCESSOR TO

LUDDEN & FORRESTER,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,

GLASSWARE & CROCKERY!

☞ AGENT FOR THE

CAPITAL WOOLEN MILL CASSIMERES

—AND—

S. K. DODGE'S BUCK GLOVES!

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I would call your attention to the fact that I am offering you Bargains which cannot be obtained elsewhere. I can convince everybody that I mean just what I say and say just what I mean. But the best way to test the truthfulness of this assertion is to call and examine my stock and prices, always remembering that I DEFY COMPETITION in every particular.

A Large Stock of Goods Suitable for the Fall Trade

IS NOW BEING RECEIVED.

aplwlm

Forty Acres of Land

FOR SALE

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND,

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Rupley's corner on the south side of Main street, known as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

A Splendid Chance for Investment,

As Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office. my17-tf

REMOVAL.

J. A. Wilson,

FURNITURE DEALER,

Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to

111 J STREET,

A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a Splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.

J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.
fe7-3m

Carriage & Wagon Making

HORSE-SHOEING

AND GENERAL JOBBING,

By Deitz & Knox,

Cor. 2d and Main Sts.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

We manufacture all kinds of Vehicles and Farming Implements to order, employing none but the best workmen and materials. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

fel5w DEITZ & KNOX, Propr's.

THOMAS POWELL'S

Patent Derrick

AND NETS.

This stacking rig has given unbounded satisfaction in stacking hay, grain and straw from the wagon. Only one minute required to unload. It is warranted to have no equal in the United States. Its workings are always guaranteed. Parties wishing to purchase should call on or address

BYRON JACKSON,
mh28wtf Agent, Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.

A. WEAVER,

HAS REMOVED

From his old stand to his new building,

East of Washington Hall,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING,

WAGON-MAKING,

AND REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE,

In the Best Manner and at Reasonable Rates.

mh5w3m

C. W. PROCTOR,

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND

feldw